PUBLISHED MONTHLY.—PRICE 8 ANNAS.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.

THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.

Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats, and Daks. Places of interest Inland and along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic information, &c., &c.

COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.

"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 50,839—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—MONDAY, NOVEMBER 9, 1896.

BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

WATCHES
FINE ENGLISH WATCHES
from the Well-known JONES'S Manufactory
CHEAP
FULLY JEWELLED,
WELL-FINISHED AND WELL-FITTED,
GENUINE.
INSPECTION INVITED.
37, PARSEE BAZAR, FORT, BOMBAY.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	SATURDAY, 2 P.M.
P.L. CALEDONIA	7558	W. B. Andrews	14th Nov.
* THAMES	4256	W. J. Nantes	21st "
P.L. PENINSULAR	3287	W. A. Wheler	28th "
* ORIENTAL	5284	L. H. Moule	5th Dec.
P.L. INDIA	8000	R. F. Briscoe	12th "
* THAMES	4256	W. J. Nantes	19th "
P.L. COROMANDEL	4632	F. H. Seymour	26th "
			1897
† CARTHAGE	5198	M. De Horne	2nd Jan.
P.L. ORIENTAL	5284	L. H. Moule	9th "
* SHANNON	4189	E. Crewe	16th "
M.* CALEDONIA	7558	W. B. Andrews	23rd "
† CARTHAGE	5198	M. De Horne	30th "
M.L. PENINSULAR	3287	W. A. Wheler	6th Feb.
* SHANNON	4189	E. Crewe	13th "
M.L. INDIA	8000	R. F. Briscoe	20th "
* CARTHAGE	5198	M. DeHorne	27th "
M.L. CALEDONIA	7558	W. B. Andrews	6th March.
* SHANNON	4189	E. Crewe	13th "
M.* AUSTRALIA	6901	L. Reeves	20th "
* CARTHAGE	5198	M. DeHorne	27th "
M.L. INDIA	8000	R. F. Briscoe	3rd April.
* SHANNON	4189	E. Crewe	10th "
M.L. PENINSULAR	3287	W. A. Wheler	17th "
* CARTHAGE	5198	M. De Horne	24th "
M.L. AUSTRALIA	6901	L. Reeves	1st May.

The Steamers marked P. L. proceed to BRINDISI, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH and LONDON.

The Steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transhipp there to a Steamer for BRINDISI and LONDON.

The Steamers marked M.L. proceed to MARSEILLES and LONDON, passengers for BRINDISI transhipping at Port Said.

Steamers marked M* proceed to Marseilles only, and passengers cannot be booked to London by long sea route by these vessels, but passengers for Brindisi can transhipp at Port said.

The Steamers marked thus † proceed to Aden only, and passengers transhipp there to a steamer for Brindisi, Marseilles and London.

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. and O. Dockyard at Mazagon before 9 A.M. on the day of sailing.

A Steam Tender leaves the Ballard Pier at noon, on the day of sailing to convey Passengers on board, and only head packages will be received. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Name of Destination.

TO COLOMBO STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AUSTRALIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY PORT NIGHTLY, usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for COLOMBO, AUSTRALIA, the STRAITS, CHINA, and JAPAN, and Return Tickets are issued on Favorable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals.

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L. M. SHIELDS,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company

Bombay, 6th November, 1894.

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UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, *VIA* ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamer	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To Sail on
IMPERATRIX	T. Rassevich	4,194	750	1st Dec. 1896.
IMPERATOR	J. Nicolich	4,119	750	1st Jan. 1897.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck
TRIESTE, VENICE, Or BRINDISI	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI on the 4th of each month.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, *VIA* KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To Sail on
VINDOBONA	C. Hellen	4,251	350	7th Dec.
GISELA	G. de Grisogono	4,253	350	7th Jan.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE or VENICE	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

STEAMERS for BOMBAY LEAVE TRIESTE on the 21st of each month.

A Surgeon and a Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

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AVAILABLE for 6 MONTHS	Rs. 960	Rs. 575
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INCLUDING WINE OR BEER SUPPLIED AT MEALS.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return are issued via Trieste the St. Gothard's, and other Routes.

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STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, AND KOBE.

Steamer	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To Sail on
MARQUIS BACQUEHEM	G. Costanzo	4,409	350	21st Nov., 1896.

Connecting at Colombo with the s.s. DAPHNE to Madras and Colombo.

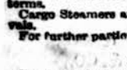
For further Particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

E. BACHRACH,
Acting Agent.

Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, Nov., 7, 1896.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA

SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.



BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA, Calling at ALEXANDRIA for BRINDISI and VENICE.

S.S. SINGAPORE.....12th Nov. 1896

Rates to Naples, Genoa, Brindisi, or Venice:—

1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Rs. 550	Rs. 325.	Rs. 150.

RETURN TICKETS TO THE ABOVE PORTS:—

1st class, Strictly within three Months, Rs. 750; six Months, Rs. 900; nine Months, Rs. 925; and twelve Months, Rs. 950.

Passengers have the option of going via Venice and Returning via Genoa or vice versa, and can Break their Journey at any Port, resuming it by subsequent Steamers of Bombay or other Weekly and Daily Local Lines.

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Sassoon House, Elphinstone, Circle Bombay, Sept. 17, 1896.

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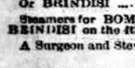

S. S. "COURLAND," Commander Alexander Milne, 1,248 tons, will ARRIVE BOMBAY, about the 5th Nov., and will SAIL for the above PORTS on or about the 10th or 12th.

With excellent 1st and 2nd Class accommodation, will reach Natal in about 17 days.

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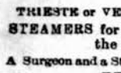

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Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,695 tons, on the 14th Nov., at 2 p.m., or on arrival of in coming English Mail Steamer if later arriving.

FOR KURRACHEE VIA KATHIAWAR COAST PORTS AND MANDAVIE.

S. S. "KOLA," 1,192 tons, on the 16th Nov., at 10 a.m., calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Porebunder and Cutch Mandvi, in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR KURRACHEE VIA CUTCH MANDAVIE.

S. S. "KAPURTHALA," 1,120 tons on the 14th Nov., at 10 a.m.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "ASSYRIA," 1,495 tons, on the 12th Nov., at noon, calling at Kurrachee, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingo, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "KANGRA," 1,984 tons, about 12th Nov., at 7 a.m., calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the Undersigned.

FOR COAST AND RANGOON.

S. S. "CHUPRA," 1,977 tons, on or about 11th November, calling at such Ports as may be arranged.

FOR ADEN, LAMOO, MOMBASSA AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "CANARA," 1,905 tons, on or about 7th Nov..

FOR SEYCHELLES, MOMBASSA, ZANZIBAR, AND DELAGOA BAY.

S. S. "CHYEBASSA," 2,663 tons, on or about 21st Nov., calling at Seychelles, Mombassa Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Inhambane, and Delagoa Bay in the foregoing or any order.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
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Bombay, 7th November, 1896.

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Under Contract with the French Government,

DEPARTURES TO MARSEILLES, DIRECT, *VIA* ADEN, SUEZ & PORT SAID.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on Saturday, at noon.
OCEANIEN	4259	Schmitz	28th Nov. 1896.
ERNEST SIMONS	5707	Le Troadec	26th Dec. "
YARRA	4255	Coispellier	22rd Jan. 1897.
SYDNEY	4232	Aubert	20th Feb. "
CALEDONIEN	4232	Blanc	20th Mar. "
MELBOURNE	4080	Rogliano	17th April "

DEPARTURES TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessel.	Capt.	Tons.	To sail on or about
SAGHALIEN	X	4,049	19th Nov.

Four weekly departures thereafter.

Passengers for Australia Transhipp at Colombo.

A steam launch from Ballard Pier will convey Passengers on Board.

The S.S. "PERSEPOLIS," Captain Etienne, WILL LEAVE BOMBAY for KURRACHEE and PERSIAN GULF, on or about 18th November, 1896.

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BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL VIA MARSEILLES

Vessel	Tons	H P	To sail about
LOCKSLEY HALL	4,000	400	12th Nov. 1896.

THIS Steamer is well-known on this Line as being one of the most comfortably fitted in all respects. Carries duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess and is fitted throughout with Electric Light.

I Class Fare Liverpool, Rs. 600 Marseilles, Rs. 550.
II do. do. do. " 350 do. " 300.

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Bombay, 28th October, 1896.

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PASSENGER DEPARTMENT.

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Fifteen Years' Old	82 0	91 8
THREE STAR ***		
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FOR GENERAL PUBLIC
from 5 to 7.

WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON NOV. 11.
Commencing at 5-30 to 7-30.
SELECT SOCIETY SESSION.
Rupees 2.

FRIDAY NOV. 20TH.
Look-out for our
GRAND FANCY DRESS
BALL and SKATING CARNIVAL.

F. MITCHELL, Proprietor. T. EMPSON, Business Manager.

THE ANCHOR LINE S. S. "ALGERIA" has arrived from GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL and discharges in the VICTORIA DOCK.

Consignees are requested to present their BILLS of LADING for our COUNTERSIGNATURE, and TO TAKE DELIVERY of their GOODS without delay.

Packages exceeding 30 cwts. in weight will be landed on the Quay at the risk and expense of Consignees, unless Boats are sent alongside to take Delivery without delay.

Consignees are hereby expressly notified that all Claims for Damage must be adjusted by the Steamer's Surveyor before the Goods are removed from the Landing Shed. The Undersigned decline all Responsibilities in respect of Goods removed to the Unclaimed Warehouse. All Claims must be presented before the sailing of the Steamer, otherwise none will be entertained.

Captain MACAULAY will attend every morning to survey Damages.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

Graham's Buildings, Bombay, 7th November, 1896.

NOTICE

IS hereby given that an AUCTION of TIMBER will take place, commencing from the 30th November, 1896, at the Haliyal Depot of the North Kanara District, 7 miles from Alnawar Station, on the S. M. Railway.

2. The probable quantity of timber that will be put up for sale is as follows :—

Teak	5000 tons of 50 cubic feet each.		
Blackwood	400 tons	"	"
Junglewood	500 tons	"	"

3. The timber will be arranged in lots, and put up to auction at an upset moderate price.

4. 25 per cent. of the purchase money must be paid at the time of sale.

5. Further information will be given at the time of sale.

E. G. OLIVER, Divisional Forest Officer, N. D. of Kanara.

Divisional Forest Office, N. D. of Kanara, Camp Dharwar, 11th September, 1896.

GREAT
AMERICAN PRESCRIPTION.

TWENTY YEARS' RESEARCH has brought to light a guaranteed Remedy for NERVOUS DEBILITY, the ERRORS of YOUTH, LOST MANHOOD, Weakness, Dimness of Sight, Bladder, Gravel, Kidney and Liver complaints, and all diseases of the Urinary Organs. The Prescription is in the hands of a Minister who will befriend anyone suffering from these enervating diseases. It has

CURED THOUSANDS.

Merely send self-addressed stamped envelope to the Rev. David Jones, Ray Villa, Lewes, England, when the Prescription will be sent FREE OF CHARGE, care of this Paper.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

VICTORIA, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen, Defender of the Faith, Empress of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the Property and Credits of JADIA MANCHAND NANA, late of Bombay, Hindoo Inhabitant, deceased.

MANKARBAI, widow of the deceased, mother and guardian of PURSHOTUM MANCHAND, minor son of the deceased.....Petitioner.

ALL PERSONS claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed Deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness, SIR CHARLES FREDERICK FARRAN, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid, the 28th Day of October, in the Year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Ninety-six, and in the Sixtieth year of Our Reign.

L. N. BANAJI, Ag. Registrar.

The Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

T. KERR ANDERSON, The 28th day of October, 1896.

MANKARBAI, Widow. In person.

PUTTEES.

FOR superior Woollen Puttees, both khakee, blue and dark-green, with seamless edges. Apply to the ELGIN MILLS, Cawnpore. Prices on application.

"NEUBERG'S CHEROOTS."
NEW SHIPMENT OF
TRICHINOPOLY
CIGARS & CHEROOTS.

"Well rolled and well flavoured they bear off the palm.
They soothe leisure moments and anger disarm,
From the crown of your hat to the soles of your boots,
You feel that there's virtue in Neuberg's Cheroots."

Respectful attention is requested to present Stocks, which are simply *unapproachable* as regards QUALITY and CONDITION.

☞ Parcels for Friends at Home made up on Shortest possible Notice.

!!SPECIAL REGARD FOR DUTIABLE WEIGHTS!!

FLOR DE JAVAS.
Not to be confounded with so-called JAVAS obtaining elsewhere. These are the ONLY ORIGINAL JAVAS.
FREE DRAUGHT,
SPLENDID CONDITION,
PUREST TOBACCO

"TORPEDO SPECIALS;"
"GYMKHANAS."
"BEACONSFIELDS; BAHADURS."
And all the present leading Indian Brands.

FOREIGN CIGARS.
"SPOTTED DOGS,"
"SPOTTED ZENOBIAS,"
"SEMIRAMIS."
The Genuine Articles. Very Choice.

REAL BURMAH CHEROOTS.
Direct from Burmah.
Very finest obtainable.

GENUINE
HAVANNA CIGARS,
In boxes of 25 and 50.

J. NEUBERG,
51, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

SHERRY.

"LA TORRE," a natural Solera, is a Dry Wine, combining great Flavor with Delicacy of Bouquet.

Rs. 27-10, CASH.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.,
BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that SHEWJEE NAGOOJI POREDI has contracted TO SELL the undermentioned property. All persons having any claim or claims against the said property by way of inheritance, mortgage, gift, sale, lease, lien or otherwise are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office, situate at No. 4, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise all such claims will be considered as waived and the sale will be completed without regard to any such claims if any.

DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground with the two buildings standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Haines Road without the Fort of Bombay, in the City of Bombay, in the Registration sub-district of Bombay, admeasuring five hundred and twenty-two 522) square yards, be the same little more or less, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's old number 292, New No. 5-3717, old survey No. 354, and new survey No. 12-3488 and in the books of the Collector and assessor of Municipal rates and taxes under Municipal Ward Nos. 4357a and 4357 (3) b and Street Nos. 6 bb and 6 bbb and bounded as follows :—that is to say on or towards the South by the property of Sheik Hasson Vallad Sheikh Imam, on or towards the North by a passage common to all the house-owners of the locality including the said Shewji Nagooji Poredi and which is on the other side of the passage of which the said Shewji Nagooji Poredi is the absolute owner, on or towards the East by the property formerly of Raghunath Makund and now of Tukaram Ramji Vanjari, and on or towards the West by the property formerly of Raghunath Makund and now of a Borah, and which said premises have been in the occupation of the tenants of the said Shewji Nagooji Poredi.—Dated this 9th day of November, 1896.

CHITNIS, MOTILAL & MALVI, Purchaser's Attorneys.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 9th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell be Public Auction at their Rooms, a quantity of grey, white, and coloured piece-goods, and the following—

1 seven octave ebonized cottage piano by Rose and Co.
1 gold watch by James McCabe.
1 mahogany large size organ.
1 air-gun.
An invoice of new perambulators with hood.
1 small bore rifle, a silver patent chronograph stop watch, and 2 silver hunting watches.

The property of a furniture merchant who has closed his business, consisting of furniture, glass and crockeryware, plated ware, Majolica and China vases, old blue chinaware, old bronze figures, flower holders and jars, saddles, large compass with case, copying press, travelling cot, washing machine, garden pump, Benares ware, etc.

By order of the concerned and on account and at the risk of Messrs. Tyabjee Habibbhoy and Co.—

664—S K R G—1-18—16 bundles each 6 ash oars 10 to 16 feet.
19-21—3 cases 1567 lbs. rubber packing 3-32 in. and 1-8 in. by 36 in.
27-36—5 cases 50 gallons extra cylinder oil.
37—1 case 3 dozen hurricane lanterns.
2 dozen hurricane lanterns with reflectors and bull's-eye.

AT 2 P.M.

1 light strong-built victoria.
1 strong second-hand brougham.
1 light dog-cart.
And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

On THURSDAY, the 12th instant, at 1 p. m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Hummum Street, Fort, next to Messrs. Rogers and Co., the valuable and handsome French-polished blackwood and teakwood household furniture, plated ware, glass and crockeryware, a sweet-toned ebonized square pianoforte by Richard Lipp, books, table ornaments, Hinks' and Ditmar's lamps, etc., the property of E. F. STEEL, Esq., proceeded to England.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

On SATURDAY, the 14th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Byculla in the compound of the New Byculla Railway Station, the valuable and handsome French-polished blackwood and teakwood household furniture, plated ware, glass and crockeryware sweet-toned ebonized cottage piano, American 14 stops organ, banjo, table ornaments. Beside carpets Hinks' and Ditmar's lamps, etc., the property of the late Mr. P. CLYNE. Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 4 days before the sale.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 9th November, 1896.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE of a large quantity of Cotton damaged by fire and water at Colaba.

TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 10th instant, at 3-30 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at Nicol Mill's Godown, Colaba, on account of the Fire Insurance Offices concerned—

A large quantity of loose and full-pressed bales of cotton damaged by fire and water.

A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On WEDNESDAY, the 11th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at "The Beehive," Nepean Sea Road, Malabar Hill, valuable and handsome teak and blackwood French-polished household furniture by Wimbridge and John Roberts, also Rutnagherry-made furniture, a first-rate mahogany, full-sized slate billiard table by John Roberts, with balls, cues, &c., complete, a handsome mahogany grand square pianoforte by Schiedmeyer, in good order, handsome wall lamps, a strong English-built barouche on C-spring, 1 English-built buggy on C-spring by Windower, a large collection of choice and rare plants in tubs, pots, &c., the property of the Hon'ble A. C. TREVOR, Esq., LC.S., and J. L. JENKINS, Esq., I.C.S.

1 handsome strong English-built cabriolet in very good order.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

N.B.—The pots of plants will be sold at 7-30 a.m., on the same day.

The property of another Gentleman—

1 D. B. C. F. gun, wooden case, cloth case, about 150 brass and other loaded cartridges, etc.

AUCTION SALE OF OLD AND UNSERVICEABLE STORES AT THE G. I. P. R. STORES, PAREL.

On THURSDAY, the 12th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the abovementioned place, a lot of old and unserviceable stores, consisting of crates, casks, hoops, packing cases, telegraph earthen and glass jars, white and brown insulators and cast-iron pipes, brackets, zinc straps, much screws, broken lamps, zinc sheets, old casks, old rubbish, pieces of leather cuttings, W.-I. pipes, old files, kerosine-oil tins, iron drums, paint cases, American clocks, iron rivets, iron scrap, old screw augers, monkey wrenches, cast-iron barrow wheels, leather hose pipes, old tarpaulins, iron tank, horse hair, scales and weights, measuring tape, old records, slab slates, standard brass weights, &c., &c.

Also on FRIDAY, the 13th instant, at 2 p.m., at the G. I. P. Railway Victoria Terminus—

Old waggon bodies in 7 lots.
The above is on view.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 9th November, 1896.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.,
No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS, FORT.

SALE OF LONG SPARS, TEAK SCANTLINGS, IRON, &c., FROM MESSRS. BROWN & MOIR'S BUILDING, FORT.

By order of Messrs. Campbell and Hewson, C. E. Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co. will sell by Public Auction THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 9th instant, at 2-30 p.m., at Frere Road, Mody Bay, facing the European General Hospital, consisting of long spars, teak scantlings, planks, rafters, iron clamps and brackets, C. I. gutter, iron bolts and nuts, &c.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, 9th November, 1896.

MENESSE AND COMPANY,
No. 35, HUMMUM STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF RAILWAY PLANT, STORES, &c., &c., AT THE B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY COMPANY'S STORES DEPOT, PAREL.

Messrs. MENESSE & Co. have received instructions to sell by Public Auction THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 9th instant, and the following days, at 1 p.m., each day, until the whole is disposed of, at the B. B. and C. I. Railway Company's Stores Depot, Parel :—

A quantity of railway plant, stores, &c., consisting of old cans, casks, crates, scrap belting, canvas pipes and belting, iron chain, old files fire bars, hoop iron, scrap iron and steel, leather scrap, old rails, old ropes, steel tyres, teak timber, zinc sheet pieces, old furniture, bolts and nuts, drilling machine, portable steam fire-engine, India-rubber scrap, lamps, pumps, brass tubes, turntables, iron tyres, and miscellaneous other articles.

The materials have been already weighed, and the weighment noted on each lot, and the purchasers must accept this as final.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required when the lots are knocked down, and the balance must be paid and the goods removed away within one month, failing which, the same will be re-sold on account and at the risk of the first purchasers.

A monthly rent of Rs. 3 per square yard will be charged by the Company as ground rent on all lots that are not removed within the stipulated time allowed for their removal.

On THURSDAY, the 12th instant, Messrs. MENESSE and Co., will hold their usual weekly sale at their Rooms of a quantity of gray, white, and coloured piece-goods, twist, &c.

3 bales grey dhooties.
2 do. do. shirtings.
1 case cotton check.
4 cases white drill.
25 cases currants.
5 cases white shirtings.
1 case book muslin.
1 case flower cashmere merino.
1 bale bleached yarn.
A quantity of white mulls, nanisooks, jacconetts, prints, etc.
On account and at the risk of Messrs. Mahomedaly Abdoolkyoum and Co.
L 38 B—194-203.—10 cases confectionery.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 9th November, 1896.

WIESBADEN, GERMANY
PENSION VILLA FRANK
ABEGGSTRASSE, 3

WELL FURNISHED ROOMS, excellent Table, Baths, thermal and other, House stands in its own grounds. Within three minutes' walk of Kurhaus. Moderate Prices. Arrangements made with Families or Summer or Winter Season.

NOTICES.

NOTICE is hereby given that HAJEE ELLIAS ALLEE of Bombay, Memon Mahomedan Inhabitant, has contracted TO SELL and Assign the two leasehold properties described in the Schedule hereunder written. Any person or persons having any claim against or upon the said two properties or any part thereof by way of purchase, mortgage, gift, lease, lien inheritance or otherwise howsoever should make the same known to the Undersigned at their Office, No. 18, Church Gate Street, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise he, she or they would be precluded from making the same and the purchase will be completed without reference to any such claim which will be considered to have been waived.

THE SCHEDULE ABOVE REFERRED TO.

FIRSTLY.—All that piece or parcel of land situated on the Mody Bay Estate in the island of Bombay containing by admeasurement four hundred and ninety-seven and seven-ninths square yards together with messuage and buildings standing thereon assessed under A Ward No. 2854, and Street No. 123, and bounded as follows : that is to say on or towards the North by land leased to the said Hajee Ellias Allee, on or towards the South by Malwan Street, on or towards the East by land leased to J. Mistry and Company, and on or towards the West by Frere Road, which said messuage, building and premises are assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 8480, and are situate in the Registration District of Bombay and are now in the occupation of the tenants of the said Hajee Ellias Allee.

SECONDLY.—All that piece or parcel of land situated on the Mody Bay Estate in the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 408 8-9 square yards together with the messuage and buildings standing thereon, assessed under A Ward No. 2851 (2) and Street No. 123 (a), and bounded as follows : that is to say on or towards the North by land leased to Hajee Tar Mahomed, on or towards the South by land leased to the said Hajee Ellias Allee, on or towards the East partly by land leased to J. Mistry and Company, and partly by vacant ground belonging to the Trustees of the Port of Bombay, and on or towards the West by the Frere Road, which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 8480, and are situate in the registration district of Bombay, and are now in the occupation of the tenants of the said Hajee Ellias Allee.—Dated this 31st day of October, 1896.

CHALK, WALKER AND SMETHAM, Solicitors for the Purchaser.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.
MISCELLANEOUS STORES (COUNTRY PRODUCE).

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Agent at his Office, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, up to 1 P.M., (Gun-fire), on WEDNESDAY, 18th November, for the supply of MISCELLANEOUS STORES (country produce) etc., required by the Company during 12 months, commencing 1st January, 1897.

2. Tenders must be obtained from the undersigned, and be sent in with a deposit of Rs. 100 for the due fulfilment of the engagement, failure in which the latter's part will entail forfeiture of the deposit without the necessity of proving any absolute loss by the transaction, and the Railway Company may cancel the contract.

3. The Agent reserves the right to accept any one item or more without reference to others in the same Tender, and does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

By Order,
Ag. GENERAL STOREKEEPER.

General Storekeeper's Office, Fergusson Road, Bombay, 2nd November, 1896.

No. 5105-D.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA,
MILITARY DEPARTMENT.
SIMLA, THE 17TH OCTOBER, 1896.
NOTIFICATION.

WITH reference to the advertisement of the 8th October, 1895, it is hereby notified that the number of YOUNG COUNTRY-BRED HORSES likely to prove suitable for ARMY purposes, which, it is anticipated, will be PURCHASED by the Army Remount Department during the year 1897-98, is estimated at 475. But this estimate is subject to alteration hereafter—

BENGAL.
HAPUR REARING DEPOT.
Young horses, 18 months old and upwards ... 200
KARNAL REARING DEPOT.
Young horses, 18 months old and upwards ... 200
BOMBAY.
AHMEDNAGAR REARING DEPOT.
Young horses, 18 months old and upwards ... 75
TOTAL ... 475

2. The average price for young horses of this class will be fixed according to their merits ; but every horse presented for purchase will be valued separately and higher or lower prices may be given, provided that the average fixed by Government is not exceeded.

3. The purchases will be made at the various horse fairs and horse shows and districts in India by Remount Agents under the orders of the Director, Army Remount Department.

By order,
P. J. MAITLAND,
Secretary to the Government of India.

THE LATE MR. VURJEEVANDAS MADOWDAS MEMORIAL FUND.

LADIES and GENTLEMEN desirous of subscribing towards the above Fund, as well as those who have already subscribed, are requested to send in the amount of their subscription to the Bank of Bombay, to the credit of the Fund.

PREMCHUND ROYCHUND,
GOVINDJEE THAKERSEE MOWJEE,
RUTTONSHAH DADABHOY,
MERALLY MAHOMED CHINOY,
Joint Honorary Secretaries.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

ZANZIBAR,
EAST AFRICA.
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"THE MIKADO"
VOOGA STREET,
AND
"THE GREAT JAPAN"
PORTUGUESE STREET.
THE BEST LIQUORS ONLY!
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THE HEALTHY PLACES!!!

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BEEHIVE BRANDY.

THIS BRANDY is much approved in Great Britain, America, and Australia and has been recognized for upwards of a century. It needs only to be tasted to be appreciated. for it is undoubtedly the best shipped to India. Rs. 2-4 per Bottle, of D. C. OOMRIGUR, D. D. BARIA, M. P. BARIA, J. N. GAZDAR, S. C. OOMRIGUR, E. B. LAKDAWALA, J. F. KATHOKE, and other Licensed Wine and Spirit Merchants.

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Situated outside the Native City, most healthy locality, oldest establishment in the North-West.

Cook's Hotel Coupons accepted. Branches at Allahabad, Agra and the Longwood, Simla.

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FOR SALE

ONE New English-built C Under Spring CANOE LANDAU with patent self-acting Hood, by Lucas, of London

One set of best English Silver-mounted Four-in-hand HARNESS, suitable for Arab and Waler horses.

One set of best English Silver-mounted pair-horse HARNESS, suitable for Arab and Waler horses.

Second-hand LANDAUS, VICTORIAS and BROUGHAMS by other well-known makers.

HOUSES furnished with latest style neat furniture.

FURNITURE of the latest designs FOR SALE or HIRE and also made to Order.

A fresh consignment of best real MOCCA COFFEE in bags of 7 lbs. Price Rs. 7 per bag.

Apply to
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"LINSEED, COMPOUND", a demulcent expectorant for Coughs, Colds, and Chest Complaints.

LINUM CATHARTICUM PILLS, digestive, corrective and agreeably aperient.

KAY'S CUE CEMENT.—Tips Billiard Cues firmly. Your Cement is the best I have ever used.—JOHN ROBERT (Champion), 1896.

KLINX.—New white inorganic Cement, almost hydraulic, for Pottery, Porcelain, etc.

COAGULINE.—Transparent Cement, for all broken articles. Manufactory, Stockport, England.

CHESHIRE BIRD LIME.—For Mosquitoes and noxious insects. In tin boxes. To spread on paper, twigs, twine KAY BROTHERS, LTD., Stockport, England.

REMEMBER OUR NAIONAL HAIR DYE!

Acknowledged to be the best Hair Dye for changing Grey Hair to its natural shade. Quick in action, pleasant to apply, and perfect in effect. Re. 1-10.

F. S. MADON & Co., Near Zooma Musjid, Bombay.

COURVOISIER'S BRANDY,

CONSUMED LARGELY THROUGHOUT THE WORLD.

IT IS A SIGNIFICANT FACT, despite the proverb that a prophet has no honour in his own country, that it is precisely in France and along the Riviera where this Brand enjoys the greatest popularity, commanding, in Short, the highest price in the Market. Rs. 2-4 per bottle of D. C. OOMRIGUR, D. D. BANNA, M. P. BARIA, J. N. GAZDAR, E. B. LAKDAWALA and J. F. KATHOKE, and other Licensed Wine and Spirit Merchants.

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received on Terms to be learnt on application.

HOME REMITTANCE DEPOSITS for family and other remittances to Europe in the Bank's own Bills and Interest at 3 per cent. allowed thereon pending remittance.

Circular Notes issued negotiable in all the principal Towns in Europe, Securities received in safe custody and Interest and Dividends realised thereon.

LOANS granted on Government Paper or other convertible Securities ; and APPROVED Bills discounted.

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Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances if not under Rs. 1,000. and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000.

Money taken on deposit for Fixed Periods, at rates to be learnt on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

G. H. TOWNSEND, Agent.

40, Church Gate Street, Bombay and at 31 Dalhousie Square South, Calcutta.

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INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

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T. FRASER, Acting Agent.

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Sirdar's Palace, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

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BRANCHES in all Principal Towns of France, Calcutta, Bombay, Tunis, San Francisco, Chicago, New Orleans, Melbourne, Sydney, Tamatave and Tananarivo.

Current Deposit Accounts are opposed, and Interest is allowed on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 100,000. Rates to be learnt on application.

Special arrangements may be obtained on application.

Deposit Accounts are Opened for Fixed Periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

Drafts and Letters of Credit issued payable at any of the chief Commercial Towns of the World.

The Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris beg to draw the attention of Travellers to its Letter of Credit Department in Paris at the Branch Office, 2, Place de l'Opera, in the very centre of the fashionable quarter of Paris, on the Boulevards, facing the Grand Opera, and within easy reach of the principal Hotels, Theatres, and Shops.

Writing and Reading Rooms, Telephone, all necessary arrangements for receiving and despatching Correspondence, exchanging Money, letting Safes or parts thereof wherein travellers can deposit valuables which they do not wish to keep in the hotels, further Strong Rooms for the storage of heavy luggage, etc.

Dividends, Coupons, etc., on Government Paper, and other Stocks cashed for customers without charge if remitted Home through the Bank.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on Government Paper, Gold, Silver, and Produce.

C HENRIOT, Manager.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £500,000
RESERVE FUND £170,000

HEAD OFFICE :
47, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C.

BRANCHES :
Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Colombo, Kurrachee, Delhi, Rangoon, Mandalay, Tuticorin, Kandy, Newera Elya, Zanzibar, Steamer Point, Aden, Cawnpore and Mombassa.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

H. CHALMERS, Manager

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL £1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....£1,114,625
PAID-UP CAPITAL ..... £557,312 10s.

HEAD OFFICE :
40, Threadneedle Street, London, E. C.

LONDON BANKERS :
The Bank of England.
The London Joint Stock Bank.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KANDY, GALLE, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, and SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms :—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Fixed Deposits for 12 months at 4 per cent.

Rates for Deposits for shorter periods may be learned on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.

J. K. MOIR, Manager,

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

COMMERCIAL AND LAND MORTGAGE BANK (LIMITED).

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....Rs. 25,00,000
RESERVE FUNDS AND REST... ,, 10,79,540

HEAD OFFICE :—MADRAS.

BRANCHES :—
BOMBAY AND RAWALPINDEE.

BANKERS & AGENTS throughout INDIA, BURMAH CEYLON, & in LONDON, EDINBURGH & DUBLIN.

LOCAL BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

HON'BLE MR. FAZULBHOY VISRAM, C.I.E. — GORDHANDAS KHATAO Esq.
SASSOON J. DAVID, Esq. — NOWROJEE JEHANGIER GAMADIA, Esq.

FIXED DEPOSITS.—Terms may be ascertained on application.

PRUDENTIAL FUND.—Bearing Half-yearly Compound Interest.

STERLING DEPOSITS.—4 per cent. per annum on Money awaiting remittal.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.—2 per cent. per annum on Balances not exceeding Rs. 10,000 which do not fall below Rs. 500 during the Half-year.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on Security of Goods, Produce, Shares, House Property, and approved personal Security.

Every description of Banking Business Transacted.

Full information and Rules of business furnished on application.

By Order of the Board,
F. D. STRANACK, Manager.

Esplanade Road, Bombay.

INSURANCES.

GRESHAM
LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY, LIMITED.
ESTABLISHED 1848.

FINANCIAL POSITION.

ANNUAL INCOME .....£ 1,084,823
ASSETS .....£ 5,902,483
PAYMENTS UNDER POLICIES £12 865,781

In form of Policy, prompt settlement of claims equitable dealing with Policyholders, in strength of organisation, and in everything which contributes to the Security, Cheapness and Popularity of Life Assurance.

THIS SOCIETY STANDS UNSURPASSED.

For Forms of application, &c., Apply to :—
CROFT, MODY & Co.,
Agents, Bombay.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

TOTAL INVESTED FUNDS EXCEED £12,000,000 Stg.

LIFE ASSURANCE WITH ABSOLUTE SECURITY AT MODERATE RATES.

Policy for Rs. 5,000 payable at Death only.		Policy for Rs. 5,000 payable at age 55 or Death if it occurs sooner.		Policy for Rs. 5,000 payable at age 60 or Death if it occurs sooner.	
Age next Birthday.	Monthly premium.	Age next Birthday.	Monthly premium.	Age next Birthday.	Monthly premium.
	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.
25	11 8 0	25	15 7 0	30	13 13 0
30	12 12 0	30	18 6 0	35	16 0 0
35	14 3 0	35	22 13

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIS

BANKS.

	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half-Yearly Divid.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.					
Bank of Bombay	20,000	Rs. 500	Rs. all	Rs. 10 p. c. 1 bon.	1,310
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	10 pr. c.	1,400
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	10 pr. c.	1,315
Commercial & Ld. Mge	10,000 / 15,000	100 / 100	100 / 75	10 p. c.	142
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra	100,000	£10	all	5 pr. ct.	80
Charter Bank	40,000	£20	£20	7 pr. ct.	£27
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	80,000	$125	all	£1-5s.	£14
National Bank of India	40,000	£25	£12½	6 pr. ct.	300
PRESS COMPANIES.					
Akbar	200	1,250	1,250	Yearly 75	1,150
Albert Ginning Co	100	500	all	18 pr. ct.	45
Albert (Kurrachee)	200	1,100	1,100	Rs 80	1,190
Bellary	167	1,000	1,000	dvd 14 x	225
Bhowmagger City Press & Manfg Co, Ld	550	250	250	25	275
Bombay Cotton Broal's Cawnpore Press Co., Ld	1,000	125	125	dv Rs12½	160
Broach City Press Co., Ld	200	200	200	dvd Rs25	230
Colaba	200	1,886	1,886	dvd Rs15	305
East India	350	1,000	1,000	75	1,375
English Press and Manfg	400	400	...	dvd Rs 8	100
Fort	180	8,500	500	25+80	1,125
French	300	500	500	dvd Rs30	600
Harvey and Sabapathy	450	450	500	dvd Rs40	385
Hingoll Press Co., Ld	700	100	100	dvd Rs11	160
Khanguam	340	450	450	Rs40	530
Mahuva Press Co, Ld	300	200	all	15 pr. ct.	255
Madhavdas Cotton G. and P. Co., Ld.	200	500	500	53	95
Mercantile	1,250	125	125	dvd Rs4	824
Mofussil Co	3,125	400	400	Nil	385
Munmar M	1,000	250	ll	15	210
New Berar	1,200	500	500	dvd Rs60	510
New Indian	4,000	125	125	dvd Rs9	137
Prince of Wales	100	500	500	25	475
Sabapathy (Bellary)	500	500	75	20	335
Sassoon	300	500	500	20	385
Shd and Punjab Co	100	1,000	1,000	200	2,250
Shd	400	2,000	750	50	600
Shrab Woollen Mills	1,200	250	250	Nil	87
Surat City Press Co., Ld.	370	200	all	12	230
Vokart	...	1,000	10	dvd Rs65	1,100
RAILWAY COMPANIES.					guar.
G. I. P. R. Consolidated	...	£100	all	5 p. c.	
B. B. & C. I. R.	...	£ 18	...	o.	
Ahmedabad Prantej	4,000	500	400		475
The Tapti Valley	26,000	500	50	...	72½
SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.				Half yearly	
Alliance	1,500	1,100	all	100	600
Anglo-Indian	1,345			Nil	52
Aurangabad S. & M. Co., Ld.	6 8	1,000	1,000	60	1,000
Bahiani S & W Co. Ld (Belsary)	871	60	all	9 per ct.	290
Bombay Unitod	900	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.40	800
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co	900	500	500	dvd Rs.30	550
Bombay National Manfg. Co. Ld	500	1,000	1,000	...	710
Britannia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.40	765
Central India	1,000	500	500	dvd Rs.50	1,530
Chinai Mills Co Ld	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.50	820
City of Bombay Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.5)	1,030
Coimbatore S and W	6,000	100	100	9 per ct.	125
Connaught Mills	600	500	500	25	700
Colaba Land & Mills	4,000	700	...	dvd Rs12	615
Cooria Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.50	500
Currimbhoy Mill	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.60	1,020
David Mill	1,400	500	500	dvd Rs.30	530
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	500
Empress	3,100	500	500	dvd 25	680
Framjee Petit	1,250	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.30	1,040
Hindustan	875	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs75	70 xd
Jekisondass Mills	700	500	500	40	660
Howard and Ballonghe	1,500	500	500	25	650
Hope Mills	500	1,000	1,000	50	600
Hyderabad	700	1,000	1,000	40	1,550
Imperial Cotton	900	500	500	dvd Rs.15	480
Indian Manfr.	900	1,000	1,000	50	1,190xd
Indo-China Manufacturing Co., Ld	700	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.50	775xd
James Greaves	1,100	500	500	20	630
Jaffer Alli	600	500	500	dvd Rs.20	225
Jamshed Manufacturing Co.	1,800	250	250	dvd Rs.10	220
Jeevraj Balloo	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.20	900
Jubbee Mills Co., Ld	843	1,900	1,000	20	500
Khandesh	750	1,500	1,000	dvd Rs30	730
Khangaum Manfr. Co	400	250	250	Nil	850
Khatao Maokunjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs35	800
Leopold	5,000	180	103	dvd Rs.10	260xd
Lord Reay Mfg	445	1,000	1,000	30	800
Lukmidas Spinning & Weaving Co	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.50	975xd
Madras United	356	1,000	1,000	dv Rs.100	3,200
Mahaluxmee	600	1,000	1,000	Nil	550
Mahboob Shah Mills (Gulburga)	3,400	500	500	15 pr ct	...
Manockjee Petit	4,000	1,000	1,000	dv Rs100	2,250
Mazagon	5,000	250	250	dvd Rs 5	140
Morarji Goculdas	1,050	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs75	2,250
Mysore S & M Co Ld	4,000	250	250	dvd 15	250
Madura Mills	7,779	100	100	Nil	pa
National	500	1,000	1,000	Nil	620
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	Rs 20	550
Oriental	5,725	625	625	dvd Rs20	380
Presidency Mills Co (Ld)	743	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs50	1,210
Queen Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs 60	815
Ripon Mills	600	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs60	1,200
Sassoon	1,500	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs50	1,080
Sholapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs60	1,540
Soonderdas	750	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs40	850
Southern India	1,000	500	500	15	130
Southern Maharatta	1,212	250	250	dv Rs 12½	350
Standard Mills Co.	1,300	250	250	dvd Rs 20	490
Star of India	1,600	500	500	25	360
Swadeshi Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	850
Sassoon and Alliance	475	500	500	dvd Rs15	625
Union Spinning and Manufacturing Co	900	1,000	1,000	...	680
Union Mills Ld	900	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.40	500
Venkatshunker Lukhmishunker C Mill Co Ld	00	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs30	525
Victoria Mills	900	500	900	dvd Rs40	410xd
Western India	550	1,000	1,000	Nil	450
Wadia Mills	1,300	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs50	810xd
MISCELLANEOUS.	1,300	1,000	1,000	...	
Alcock Ashdown	1,750	100	100	Half yearly dvd Rs 5	320
Adalte Fire Insurance Co Ld	...	1,000	100	...	115
Back Bay Baths	500	50	50	1	5
Badhan Pile	5,000	100	100	12	161
Bombay & Burma Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	1,500	300	6,550
Do. New Issue	500	375	625	75	1,655
Bombay Ice Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,250	100	100	dvd 3	63
Bombay Land and Building Co., Ld.	480	500	500	5 pr. ct	50
Bombay Flour Mill	720	500	500	5	1,000
Deccan Paper Mills	1,000		500	5 pr. ct.	250
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills	1,500	200	200	dvd Rs16	180
Delhi Cloth & General Mills Co., Ld	2,800	250	250	8 pr. ct.	350
Indian Guarantee Surety Assn	6,000	100	10	10 pr. ct.	17
[illegible]	1,500	100	100	10 pr. ct.	205
[illegible]	4,000	200	175	21	335
[illegible]	500	500	500	30	200
[illegible]	4,000	100	100	dvd Rs15	180
[illegible]	2,000	100	100	9 pr. ct.	60
[illegible]	1,000	100	100	...	60
[illegible]	5,000	200	50	12 pr. ct.	160
[illegible]	4,000	100	100	dvd Rs.5	95
[illegible]	5,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs20	430
[illegible]	1,000	100	100	...	50
[illegible] Co	2,000	500	25	66	1,055
[illegible] Co.	1,500	100	100	135	14
[illegible]	9,300	100	100	dvd Rs11	

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Gold	Rs.	26-3
Australia bar Gold	,,	25-4 Nom.
do. bar Gold, old	,,	26-12 ,,
do. new	,,	25-14 ,,
Australia bar Gold	,,	25-2
Bombay bar Gold	,,	25-11
Sovereigns	,,	16-14
Do. Dracons	,,	16-13
Silver 1/	,,	87
Do. 1/4	,,	87-2

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Municipal Corporation, 3 p.m.
Music at the Esplanade Bandstand, 5-45 p.m.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The steamer Deepdale entered, and the steamers Megaa and Canara left the dock on Saturday.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The steamers Algeria, Loodiana, and Rohilla entered, and the steamer Maria Valerie left the dock on Saturday.

PARSEE CHARITY.—At the performance of the third day's funeral obsequies, in connection with the death of Khan Bahadur Dadabhoy Hormusjee Dubash, a sum of Rs. 14,000 was contributed from the deceased's estate and by his relatives and friends for various charitable and benevolent purposes.

POSTAL NOTICES.—Mails for Singapore, Honkong, and Japan, per extra s.s. Hydaspes, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 10 a.m. (to-morrow) Tuesday.—Mails for China and Australia, per extra s.s. Rohilla, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 9 a.m., on Wednesday, the 11th instant.

VELIBAI CHARITABLE DISPENSARY, NASSIK.—At this dispensary, established in Panchavati, Nassik, 4,966 patients were treated during the month of October last. Among these 2,645 were males, 1,083 females, and 1,238 children. Sixty-six minor cases of surgical operations and of extracting teeth were performed during the period.

MUSIC AT THE ESPLANADE BANDSTAND.—The Band of the Bombay Volunteer Rifles will play the following programme at the Esplanade Bandstand, this evening, at 5-45 :—

March	My heart's best love ....E Newton
Overture	Comedy ....Keler Bela
Valse	Mia Bella ....O Roeder
Selection	Attilla ....Verdi
Intermezzo	Rozane ....Boggetti
Galop	Across Country ....J Meissler

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

THEFT AT ISRAEL STREET.—Haji Abdul Rahiman Kulphan, a Khoja, residing on the second floor of Israel Street, reported to the police, on Friday morning, that about 12 o'clock, on the previous night, he locked the door of his room and went to sleep on the fourth floor, keeping the key underneath his pillow. About 4 o'clock on the following morning, he was aroused by the neighbours, who saw the door of the complainant's room on the second floor open. Complainant went to the room, and found the lock with the key in it lying on the ground, and on entering the place, discovered that his cupboard had been opened, and seventeen silk pieces of wearing apparel, and sundry other articles, of the aggregate value of Rs. 172, had been carried away.

A CURIOUS WAY OF SETTLING A DISPUTE.—At the Mazagon Police Court, on Saturday, Inspector Myan charged Gugalchan Varaichan, a Mahomedan, before Mr. W. R. Hamilton, Second Presidency Magistrate, with causing hurt to Khodabux Hatal, formerly a sea-faring man, at present unemployed, residing in a chawl at Parel. On Friday midnight, some dispute was going on in complainant's room between his mother-in-law and his brother-in-law, when the accused, who has been residing in the next chawl, went into the complainant's verandah, and told the party not to create any noise at the dead of night. The complainant went up to him and told him to mind his own business and not to interfere in his family affairs. The accused picked up a stick and dealt a blow on complainant's head, inflicting a wound two inches long. His Worship fined the accused Rs. 10.

A PICK-POCKET AT THE PAREL MARKET.—Kassiram Withoo, an old offender, was, on Saturday last, charged at the instance of Inspector Okeeffe, before Mr. W. R. Hamilton, Second Presidency Magistrate, at the Mazagon Police Court, with stealing Rs. 2 from the pocket of Withoo Dhurma, a Hindu mill-hand, residing at Chinchpoogly. About 10 o'clock, on Saturday morning, the complainant went to the Parel market to make some purchases with Rs. 2-8 in his pocket. While he was standing at a stall, accused came from behind, and surreptitiously removed Rs. 2 from complainant's pocket. The latter finding his pocket lightened, caught hold of the accused, who was the only person standing at the back, and handed him over to a policeman. He was searched and the stolen money was found on his person. He pleaded guilty to the charge, and also admitted two previous convictions. He was ordered to be rigorously imprisoned for six months.

DEATH FROM NATURAL CAUSES.—Mr. P. Byrne the deputy coroner, held an inquiry, yesterday, at the morgue, touching the death of Rehmut, a Mahomedan girl, aged eight years, residing with her mother in a house at Kawasji Patel Tank Road. The mother, who has been in the keeping of a Mahomedan for the last seventeen years, had been residing at Bassein until about two months ago, when on account of some domestic dispute she arrived in Bombay, taking the deceased with her. Since her birth deceased had been in the habit of eating earth, and she frequently scraped and ate chunam from the walls. Since they came down to Bombay, the girl had been suffering from fever, which continued increasing until her death, which took place yesterday noon. Dr. Sidney Smith, the coroner's surgeon, stated that from the evidence he had heard and the appearance of the body he was of opinion that the death was due to natural causes. A verdict in accordance with the medical evidence was recorded.

DANGER OF DECORATING CHILDREN WITH ORNAMENTS.—Balkrishna Eknath, a Hindu, residing at New Hunuman Lane, reported to the police, on Friday morning, that on his return home at 10 a.m., on the 5th instant, he noticed the gold ornaments, of the value of Rs. 850, missing from the person of his son, aged three years. Enquiries were made, and it was believed that the ornaments had been stolen by some wandering beggars, several of whom had visited the house during the morning. The police on making inquiries recovered two of the ornaments from a cupboard, but by whom they had been placed there it could not be ascertained. Jatha Liladhur, a Marwaree, residing at old Hunuman Lane, has reported to the police, that during the morning of the 5th instant, while his child was playing on the road, someone removed from his person a gold neck ornament of the value of Rs. 60. Another child, belonging to a Hindu, named Lunar, residing at Frere Road, was robbed of a gold waist-chain, of the value of Rs. 50, from the person of the child.

FIRE AT THE GRAIN BUNDER.—About 5 o'clock yesterday morning, some smoke was seen issuing from the roof of a godown at Surat Street containing wool, and belonging to Tetoomull Chimnadas. The godown is situated on the first floor of a one-storeyed block, belonging to Mr. Dharsey Nanji. The block is divided into several compartments, all of which are used as godowns for the storage of grain, cotton, &c., by different merchants. As soon as the smoke was discovered, the police with the assistance of some townsmen broke open the door and entered the place, where they found a quantity of wool on fire, which they extinguished by pouring water with buckets, &c. The fire-brigade were communicated with, and the Babulla Tauk steamer appeared on the scene under Mr. Wilson, but it was not utilised. The damage to the wool in the godown is estimated at Rs. 40, while to the building at Rs. 10. The fire is attributed to the careless use of a lamp, which was found on the window sill, and which must have been forgetfully left there before closing the godown on the previous evening. The window is totally destroyed, while a portion of the roof is charred.

HIGHWAY ROBBERY AT NORTHBROOK GARDENS'—Before Mr. W. R. Hamilton, Second Presidency Magistrate, at the Mazagon Police Court, on Saturday, Shaik Kaloo Abdulla, a Mahomedan, having no fixed of place residence, was charged at the instance of Inspector Sloane with committing highway robbery, by forcibly snatching away from the person of a bhistee boy, named Abdul Masjid Kadur, an embroidered cap of the value of Rs. 7, and with causing hurt to him by means of a stick. It appears that about 10 o'clock on the night of the 5th instant the complainant was seated on the footpath in front of the Northbrook Gardens, Grant Road, when accused went up to him, and without any provocation whatever, delivered a blow on the boy's head with the stick with which he was armed, causing a wound an inch long. The boy, stunned with the blow, fell on the grounnd when the accused snatching away the embroidered cap from his head, began to run. His progress was at once checked by a policeman, and he was taken into custody. The boy was conveyed to the hospital, where the wound was dressed. The accused was sentenced to one year's rigorous imprisonment.

FATAL STREET ACCIDENT.—An inquiry was held last evening, at Grant Road, by Mr. P. Byrne, the deputy coroner, on view of the body of Raghoo Sadashive, a mendicant, blind of both eyes, aged about sixty years, residing at Grant Road. He had no relations in Bombay and maintained himself by begging. For the last two months deceased had been subject to fever and was very feeble. However, he used to go begging about to earn his livelihood. About a quarter-past 6 o'clock on Saturday morning he was walking along the Grant Road cross lane, which leads to the station, when a hack victoria came from the direction of the station. The carriage was driven on its proper side at a moderate space, and the driver called out to the deceased to get aside. Deceased being blind of both eyes got confused, and in hastening himself aside, fell down on the face and sustained a cut on the nose. A policeman doing duty on the spot placed the mendicant in a gharry and took him to the J. J. Hospital, where after the injury was dressed he was allowed to go. Deceased went home, where he had high fever during the night, and at 10 o'clock, yesterday morning, he was found dead by a tenant. A verdict of accidental death was returned by the jury.

SYSTEMATIC THEFTS.—About half-past 8 o'clock, on the morning of the 1st instant, one Dawji Lakhamsey, residing at Chinch Bunder Road, went to a Marwaree shop-keeper, named Jassa Weiji, at the 1st Lane Nowroji Hill, to enquire and see if the Marwaree had got in his shop the two copper vessels, which had been stolen from his (Dawji's) place of business some days previous. Dawji looked round the Marwaree's shop, and noticed two vessels which had the name of his next door neighbour on them. Dawji informed the neighbour, who at once went to the Marwaree's shop and identified the vessels as his own property. The matter being brought to the notice of Inspector Montague, that officer searched the Marwaree's shop, with the result that a number of copper vessels, belonging to seven other persons, residing at Bhat Bazaar, were found therein. Upon an inquiry, it was ascertained that these vessels were pledged with the Marwaree for small amounts on different occasions by three persons, named Bhicoo Mahadoo, Luximon Narayen, and Mowji Balloo. The first two accused were arrested at Carnac Bunder while preparing to leave for their native country; while the third having cleared away before the thefts were brought to the knowledge of the police, he is still at large. The two accused were, on Saturday last, charged before Mr. W. R. Hamilton, Second Presidency Magistrate, with thefts of the vessels. The case was remanded in order to enable the police to make further inquiries and to arrest the third offender.

A MIDNIGHT RAID ON A DEN OF GAMBLERS.—Before Mr. W. R. Hamilton, Second Presidency Magistrate, at the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Inspector Meyers prosecuted Ramni Valasing and twenty-eight others, including two females, charging No. 1 with keeping a common gaming house on the fourth floor of a house, at Bhendy Bazaar Road, and the rest, together with the first accused, gaming therein with cowries and money. Inspector Meyers, stated that on certain information previously received, he, in company of some policemen, proceeded shortly after Friday midnight to the house in question, and arrested all the accused in the act of gambling. They were all seated in a ring, in a large room on the fourth floor of the house, now in occupation of the first accused. Mr. Devrukaker, pleader, who appeared for the accused, stated that it being a Dewalee holiday, they were simply whiling away their time. The pleader specially urged for accused No. 7, who, he said, was his clerk, and lived on the second floor of the same house. He appeared to have gone up to the fourth floor to ask those who were taking part in the game not to create any noise. Accused Nos. 6, 14, and 27, pleaded guilty, while some of the rest stated that they had been simply watching the game. Several of them urged that they were there to attend on those that were gambling. His Worship discharged No. 7, the pleader's clerk, and Nos. 28 and 29, the two female accused. The rest were convicted. The keeper was fined Rs. 10, and the others eight annas each. A large quantity of copper and some silver, amounting in all to Rs. 25-13, which were found on the floor, was ordered to be confiscated.

ATTEMPTED HIGHWAY ROBBERY BY A POLICE RAMOSEE.—At the Mazagon Police Court, on Saturday, Inspector Myan charged Shaik Mahomed Shaik Aboo, a police ramosee, doing duty at Dhobie Ghat, before Mr. W. R Hamilton, Second Presidency Magistrate, with attempted robbery, in that he tried to remove forcibly an ear ornament, valued at Rs. 8, from the person of Marrie De Souza, the wife of one Manuel De Souza, residing at Worlee, Coliwada. It appears that about half-past 9 o'clock, on Friday morning, the prosecutrix, in company with some other women, left Worlee for Bombay, with baskets of vegetables on their head, arriving at the Haines Road railway level-crossing about an hour after. Just as the party had gone to the other side of the railway, the accused, who had been hiding himself behind the hedge of the Dhobies' drying ground, rushed out. He was dressed in plain clothes, and had a stick in his arm. He caught hold of the prosecutrix by her arm with one hand, while with the other he attempted to snatch away the ear ornament from the left ear. The woman raised an alarm and her companions, who were a few paces ahead, turned round and ran to her assistance. They seized the man and handed him over to a policeman, No. 903-G, who had come to the place on hearing the alarm. The ornament was found lying on the ground near by. Inspector Myan informed the magistrate that the accused had been employed as a police ramosee for the last five weeks only, and was posted for duty at the Dhobie Ghat. He had no reason to be at the place where he attempted to rob the woman of her ornament. His Worship convicted the accused and sentenced him to three months' imprisonment with hard labour.

THE BITER BIT.—Before Mr. W. R. Hamilton Second Presidency Magistrate, at the Mazagon Police Court, on Saturday, Inspector Barnett charged Sumbhoo Kishon, a peon, in the employ of the Alliance Mill, with theft of Rs. 114, belonging to Baboo Mendansing Bisin Dyal, a rent-collector, employed in the same mill, and residing in the compound of the premises. It appears from the evidence adduced before the magistrate, that during the Dewalee holidays the sepoys of the mill were presented with pieces of cloth. On Friday morning accused went up to the complainant and told him that he had got more cloth than he ought to have, and asked him to produce it, as he wanted to measure it. The complainant asked whether accused was going to charge him with theft, and they had a row. A sepoy on duty interefered, and took them to the manager of the mill Mr. E. Edward, to whom the accused, again, asserted that the complainant had got in his possession more cloth than other sepoys had, and which he must have stolen. The complainant at once turned the table, and stated, that while he was at the stand-pipe washing his hands, the accused opened his box to measure the cloth, and stole Rs. 114, which had been kept in the box, wrapped up in a piece of cloth. Inspector Barnett was informed, and that officer, on an inquiry, ascertained that the charge was false. The accused in his defence stated that he only asked the complainant if he had more cloth than other sepoys had received, that he had a quarrel with him, and both were taken to the manager, who told them to go. Complainant then commenced abusing him and subsequently charged him with theft. The accused stated that he did not go to complainant's room, nor did he open his box. His Worship discharged the accused, and ordered complainant to pay Rs. 30 for bringing a frivolous complaint against accused, or to suffer one month's rigorous imprisonment.

DRIVING AWAY A "MOB" WITH SULPHURIC ACID.—At the Mazagon Police Court, on Saturday, Inspector Meyers charged Shivram Gopal, a goldsmith, residing at the Kalbadevi Road, at Bhendy Bazaar, before Mr. W. R. Hamilton, Second Presidency Magistrate, with voluntarily causing grievous hurt to Shumboolal Shivlal, and five other embroiderers, residing in the same chawl, by means of a corrosive substance, viz., sulphuric acid. Mr. Kaikhoshru Ghamat, barrister-at-law, appeared for the accused. It appears that on Saturday morning, about 8 o'clock, accused assaulted the complainant Shumboolal with an iron rod, causing injury on the back. The complainant turned round and chased the accused, who ran into his room and closed the door. A number of tenants, residing in the chawl, turned up to see what the matter was and surrounded the room. The accused probably, fearing that the complainant, who was now amongst the crowd, might, with the assistance of others, break into the room, picked up a bottle, containing sulphuric acid, and threw its contents through the bars of a window on that part of the crowd where the complainant was standing, with the result that complainant and five other persons were seriously burnt over their face, chest, abdomen, and other parts of the body. The police appearing on the scene, the accused was arrested and the injured persons were removed to the J. J. Hospital, where their burns were dressed, and they were advised to stay, but they refused to do so. One of the men had nearly lost his left eye sight. Inspector Meyers applied for a week's remand of the case. Mr. Ghamat asked that his client might be liberated on bail as the injuries were not likely to turn out serious, and none of the injured persons were detained in the hospital. Inspector Meyers swore that all the persons had been extensively burnt, but they refused to stay in the hospital. His Worship remanded the case for a week, and refused Mr. Ghamat's application to release his client on bail.

THE DAIVADNYA CASTE FUND.—The adjourned meeting of the above fund was held, yesterday, at 2 p.m., in a *mandap*, specially erected for the purpose, in Madhavsett Shankersett Lane. Mr. Babaji Kashinathji, J. P., vice-president of the fund, occupied the chair. In consequence of his presence the proposition and the amendment for the election of a chairman, which were brought forward on the last occasion, were dropped. Thereupon the consideration of the subjects mentioned in the agenda paper were proceeded with. In the meantime a member got up and commenced reading certain printed matter, when the chairman requested Rao Saheb G. M. Pitale to declare on his behalf that he ruled the said reader out of order. This created some confusion for a time. Mr. N. S. Kale expressed regret at the great loss the fund had sustained by the lamented death of the much esteemed president of the fund for many years past, Mr. Harrichand Sadashivji, J. P., who was the chief founder of the fund in 1804. The chairman asked the Rao Saheb to inform the meeting with reference to the first item of business, that as the report of the Managing Committee was not submitted by them, the meeting should now pass over to the next item of business, namely, the appointment of trustees in the place of three deceased ones, out of four. As the power of appointing them was vested in the Managing Committee in accordance with the provisions of the Trust Deed, the chairman requested the Rao Saheb to state that the meeting should now proceed with the third item of business, viz., the election of the members of the Managing Committee for the ensuing year and to distribute the voting lists among the members present. Accordingly, voting lists were distributed and scrutineers duly appointed. After the voting lists were collected, votes of thanks were accorded to the requisitionists, and the chairman, and the proceedings terminated. Mr. Nanu Narayan Kothare, of Messrs. Nanu and Hormusji, solicitors, was present to watch the proceedings on behalf of the requisitionists.

THE LIABILITY OF RAILWAY COMPANIES.

SUIT AGAINST THE G. I. P. RAILWAY COMPANY.

A VERY interesting case, involving important issues both of facts and law, is now engaging the attention of Mr. Macleod, Acting Second Judge of the Small Causes Court. It embraces the question of the extent of liability to which a railway company is subject to the consignor of goods in case they are damaged or destoyed by accident or negligence on the part of the Railway authorities. The plaintiff, Mr. Samuel Shillingford Bryant, proprietor of a machine, called the American Steam Riding Gallery, sues the G. I. P. Railway Company for the recovery of Rs. 20,000, being a part of damages alleged to have been sustained by him in consequence of certain acts on the part of the company's servants. The plaintiff assessed his damages at Rs. 3,130, but in order to bring the suit within the jurisdiction of the Small causes Court, he reduced the amount by Rs. 1,130, as he was unable to remain in Bombay to prosecute his claim in the High Court, owing to his professional engagements in different parts of India.

Mr. Hemming, solicitor, appeared for the plaintiff, while Mr. Bowen, of the firm of Messrs. Little and Company, represented the Railway Company.

The plaintiff had obtained a short-date summons on the ground of his inability to remain in Bombay for a long time; but when the case was called on in the afternoon on Saturday, Mr. Hemming asked for an adjournment of the suit till next Monday in order to enable him to have the case transferred before the Acting Chief Judge, Mr. Patel. The reason for this application, he said, was that he wanted to expedite the matter, which could not be done if it were heard by his Honour the Second Judge, whose time was necessarily taken up in the morning generally in hearing and disposing of short matters. There were several witnesses in the case, and as he wanted it to finish on Tuesday, he thought that it would be much better if the case was heard by the Chief Judge.

Mr. Bhwen objected to the adjournment being granted. He submitted that he wrote to the solicitor on the other side on Wednesday last, asking him to consent to a short adjournment, as on account of the Dewali holidays it was inconvenient to get all the witnesses in the case on that day. Mr. Hemming declined to accede to the application, and therefore he had to summon his witnesses, all of whom were present in court.

The Judge remarked that of course the hearing of the case would be accelerated if it was before the Chief Judge; but Mr. Hemming had applied for the return of the summons on Saturday and he ought to have known that it was the off day of the Chief Judge.

Mr. Hemming: That entirely escaped my mind, your Honour.

The Judge: Well, you have called Mr. Bowen and his witnesses to-day, and if you want an adjournment you must pay to-day's costs.

Mr. Hemming: What costs, your Honour?

Mr. Bowen: I actually came to the court twice, and as Mr. Hemming wanted to proceed with the case at once I left off other engagements. Besides I have called my witnesses at great inconvenience to them.

Mr. Hemming: Well, then, I am ready to proceed.

Mr. Hemming then opened the case by reading the plaint, which ran as follows:—"The plaintiff is the proprietor of a machine used for the entertainment of the public called the American Steam Riding Gallery. The plaintiff claims to recover from the defendant company the sum of Rs. 2,000, being the part of the larger sum of Rs. 3,130, the claim to the balance being given up so as to bring the matter within the jurisdiction of this honourable court. The claim to the said sum of Rs. 3,130 arises under the circumstances below set forth. On the 7th day of October 1896, while the plaintiff was in Poona, he addressed a letter to the traffic manager of the defendant company asking for a concession in the usual rates for the conveyance of his said American steam riding gallery from Poona to Bombay. In reply, he received a letter, dated the 10th October, 1896, granting such concession. A copy of the said two letters is annexed and marked respectively A and B. On the 16th October the plaintiff delivered to the servants of the defendant company at its Poona station the said American steam riding gallery for conveyance to the Victoria Terminus, Bombay. The defendant's servants accepted the same and duly booked it to the Victoria Terminus and labelled the two waggons accordingly. At this time the whole of the said steam riding gallery was properly and securely packed in substantial packing cases and the defendant company's servants accepted the same without making any complaint. All the said goods were properly and safely packed in two iron railway waggons and were ready to start from Poona by the fast goods train, timed to leave Poona at 8-45 p.m., on the 16th October last. The plaintiff journeyed to Bombay and on the afternoon of the 17th applied for the delivery of his goods. He was informed by an official on the platform at the Victoria Terminus that he could not get delivery that day as the goods office was closed. The plaintiff's goods were afterwards shunted up to Wari Bunder and then again shunted back. During the time the defendant company had possession of the plaintiff's goods, and owing to the carelessness of the company the trucks containing the plaintiff's goods came into violent collision with other trucks and the plaintiff's goods were much damaged. The plaintiff on many occasions applied for delivery of his goods, which the company refused, except on the condition that the plaintiff gave them a clean receipt. The company afterwards tried to dictate the terms of the protest, which the plaintiff claimed to write on the receipt; but the plaintiff would not accept the protest as worded by the company, and after much wrongful delay on the part of the company he ultimately obtained delivery and endorsed his own protest on the receipt as from the beginning he had desired to do. The company at first strenuously denied all liability for the damage. After the plaintiff had put the matter in his solicitor's hands, the company taking advantage of the wrongful possession of the goods, and without the knowledge or consent of the plaintiff, in its own interest, and to avoid the result of gross carelessness, took it upon itself to remove part of the goods and have them repaired. These so-called repairs are unsatisfactory, of a temporary character, and of no value to the plaintiff. On the contrary, being covered up with varnish and paint, they are possible sources of danger. The plaintiff offered to submit the matter to the decision of two surveyors, with directions as to what facts they should consider and to be bound by the result. The company refused this offer, and under the plea that any efficient surveyor would resent such instructions. An incomplete survey was held which binds neither the plaintiff nor the defendant company, and under this survey the sum of Rs. 70 is allowed for certain very limited items. These items do not include the undermentioned damages to the organ, the steam engine, the cost of repainting or the damages sustained owing to the abovementioned wrongful detention. The plaintiff therefore claims from the company the following sums: Rs. 100 for the damage done to his steam riding gallery and packing cases, Rs. 50 for the damage done to his American organ, Rs. 30 for damage done to the steam engine, Rs. 1,750 the cost of repairing and removing the goods, and Rs. 300 per day for four days' wilful detention of the said goods, amounting to Rs. 1,200. The plaintiff's claims in all amount to Rs. 3,130, but as the plaintiff is unable to remain in Bombay to pursue his claim in the High Court, he abandons the sum of Rs. 1,130 in order to bring his claim within the jurisdiction of this court. The plaintiff's claim is to recover the sum of Rs. 2,000, being a part of a larger sum of Rs. 3,130, the amount of the damages done to his goods in consequence of the carelessness of the defendant company and for the illegal detention of his said goods.

Mr. Bowen said that he had paid Rs. 70 to the court in satisfaction of the plaintiff's claim, that being ascertained by the surveyors as the amount of damages. He then raised the following issues:—(1) Whether the musical instrument was part of the consignment and if so what was its value? (2) Whether the company is liable for the damages to the organ? (3) Whether the plaintiff's other goods comprised in the consignment were damaged, if so, to what extent? Whether the company is liable for any damage under the conditions under which the goods were carried, and whether the Rs. 70 is not sufficient to cover the damage in addition to repairs already done by the company? (5) Whether such repairs were not done at the pla

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LEMONADE	0 12	SELTZER	0 12
TONIC	0 12	POTASH.....	0 12
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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

SATURDAY EVENING, Nov. 7.

CONSOLS in London advanced 7-16ths. per cent. yesterday, say to 109 13-16; and Indian Sterling Loan was ¼ per cent. higher, at 118. The Bank rate, and the market rates of discount were unaltered. 3½ per cent. Rupee Securities were 1-8th per cent higher, at £62½. The price of Bar Silver advanced 1-8d. to 29 15-16d. per oz.; and in New York, the metal was 3-8 cent dearer, at 64 7-8 cents per oz.; with demand Exchange on London ¾ cent higher, at 85½ dollars. The Indian Council sold 3 extra lakhs of Wire Transfers on Calcutta yesterday, at 1s. 2 15-16d.—an advance of 1-16d. on Wednesday's regular allotment rate for Bills—but the Exchange Banks' buying rate in London on India at 30 days' sight remained at 1s. 2 11-16d. The weekly shipments of Specie to the East consisted of £140,000 in Silver and £20,000 in Gold to Bombay; £20,000 in Silver and £10,000 in Gold to Calcutta; and £16,000 in Silver, to Hong Kong. Braziers' Copper was quoted in London yesterday at £56 10s. per ton; Yellow Metal, at 5 1-8; and Coal Freight from Cardiff to Bombay via the Canal, at 22s. per ton. French Rentes in Paris advanced ¼ per cent. yesterday, to 102¾; Paris Exchange on London being 1¼ centime higher, at fcs. 25·21½.

To-day, Consols in London have declined 1-16 per cent., to 109¾; Indian Sterling Loan being unchanged. 3½ per cent. Rupee Securities are 5-16ths higher, at £62 13-16. The price of Bar Silver has advanced 1-16d. to 30d. per oz.; and in New York the metal is ¼ cent dearer, at 65½ cents per oz.; with demand Exchange on London ¼ cent lower, at 4·85¾ dollars. Three lakhs more Wire Transfers on Calcutta have been placed at 1s. 3 1-16d.—an advance of 1-8d. on Friday's price—and the Exchange Banks have put up their buying rate by 3-32d., making it 1s. 2 25-32d. French Rentes are unchanged; but Paris Exchange on London is a centime higher, at fcs. 25·22½.

Yellow Guzerat Rapeseed was quoted yesterday at 43½s. per 416 lbs., business done, shipment this and-or next month, to Antwerp, tone of the market firm.

A decline of 1-32d. per lb. took place in the price of spot Mid.-American Cotton in Liverpool yesterday at 4 17-32d. per lb.; and Arrivals were 1-32d. lower, the extreme quotations being 4 3-8d. for November deliveries, and 4 9-32d. for March-April. The market closed quiet; Surats easier; and Arrivals steady; the day's Sales having aggregated 1,200 bales, inclusive of 600 East Indians.

The Manchester Market was quiet but steady yesterday, Reuter's quotations having been 4s. 2d. per piece for 7lbs. Grey shirtings; 5s. 2d. for 8½lbs. shirtings; 2s. 1½d. for 20lbs. Jacconets; 2s. 2d. for 20lbs. Mulls; and 7¾d. per lb. for 40s Mule Twist.

The total Sales of Cotton in Liverpool for the week ending on Friday were 22,000 bales greater than in the week preceding, at 85,000 bales; and the amount forwarded to consumers 15,600 bales more, at 79,000 bales. The week's Imports were smaller by 35,000 bales, at 70,000 bales. The total Stock had diminished by 17,000 bales, and stood yesterday, at 418,000 bales.

This afternoon the Liverpool market closed quiet, all round; sales 8,000 bales, including 600 East Indians; Imports 8,000 bales. Spot prices are unchanged; but Arrivals are 1-64d. to 1-32d. Lower. The Manchester market has been quiet.

In New York yesterday, the price of ready Mid.-Uplands remained at 8-1-8 cents per lb.; but February Futures were 3 points higher, at 8·04 cents. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 64,000 bales, compared with 36,000 bales and 86,000 bales on the corresponding day last year and the year before, respectively.

To-day the New York Cotton market has been unchanged as to the spot price; but Futures for February have declined 3 points, returning to Thursday's quotation of 8·01 points. The Receipts at the Ports were 38,000 bales, going against 28,000 bales last year, and 55,000 bales the year before. The total quantity of Cotton in sight in New York yesterday was 3,420,000 bales, compared with 3,050,000 bales visible at the end of the previous week.

Our local Cotton market on re-opening to-day has been dull in tone, with business upon a very small scale, exporters having taken only 500 bales of Old Bengal, at Rs. 160; while the Mills have bought 700 bales, made up of 300 Old Bengal, at Rs. 151-5; 300 New Bengal, at Rs. 166-76; and 100 Old Karanja, at Rs. 187 per candy. Prices are unchanged.

WHEAT and SEEDS.—A moderate business has been reported in both markets to-day, the tone of the former having been firm, and that of the latter steady; but prices in both are unaltered from those quoted before the holidays.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows:—

Cotton.....	2,361 bales.
Linseed	2,260 cwts.
Rapeseed	1,589 ,,
Gingellyseed.....	5,708 ,,
Poppyseed.....	1,939 ,,
Castorseed.....	2,755 ,,
Rice	649 ,,

FREIGHTS are quiet but steady, 11s. to 11s. 6d. is quoted generally, but there has been no important business passing to fix rates.

EXCHANGE.—On the Banks re-opening this morning after the *Dewali* holidays the feeling was firm at 1s. 2 7-8d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, and at 1s. 2 31-32d. for three months' sight Credits, and a quantity of Merchants' Bills were placed at the latter rate. Quotations advanced during the forenoon, and 1s. 2 15-16d. for Wire Transfer was done to a small amount, the market closing firm as follows:—

Bank Bills on Demand	1s. 2 15-16d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 2 15-16d.	do.
Do. 3 months' sight	1s. 2 31-32d.	do.
Credits do.	1s. 3 3-32d.	do.
Francs 3 do.	1·59	do.

GOVERNMENT PAPER has been week and declining, and after opening at 102 3-16 for Money, and 102 1-16 for Account rates for 3½ per Cents receded to 101 15-16 and 101 13-16 in the two positions respectively, but recovered to 102 1-16 and 101 15-16 at the close, 101¼ having been quoted for Threes.

SHARES.—This market on re-opening to-day has shown no animation. Prices generally for Mill Scrip are the same as they were before the holidays, the only changes in our list this evening being as follows: a decline of Rs. 70, in Manockjee Petit; of Rs. 50, in Soonderdass; of Rs. 25 each, in China and Queen; of Rs. 20, in David; and of Rs. 10 each, in Howard and Bullough, and James Greaves; in other lines we have no change to report and the tone of the market is very quiet.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

NOVEMBER 8.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
AMERICA.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.
AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, interrupted.
CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, interrupted. Via Bhamo, interrupted.
AFRICA.—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadiz-Teneriffe, perfect. Via Lisbon St. Vincent, perfect.

Amoor route interrupted between Khabarowka and Wladiwostock.
Bhamo route to China interrupted beyond the British frontier between Tsuhsung and Yunnan.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

Latest dates of foreign messages received at Bombay, from the United Kingdom, during the 24 hours ending, at 8 p.m., of the 8th November, 1896.

(Difference in Longitude allowed for.)

Via.	Latest Dates. D.	H.	M.	Time occupied in transmission. Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey	...	...	...	...	...
Teheran	8	2	40 p.m.	...	16
Suez	8	12	20 p.m.	...	48

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending, at 8 p.m., of the 8th November 1896.

	Maximum Time. H.	M.	Minimum Time. H.	M.
From Calcutta.....	...	12	...	1
,, Karachi	...	50	...	3
,, Madras	...	16	...	1

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

EUROPE.

DEATH.

SLATER—October 14, at Waverley, Swanage, Bertha Chapman, youngest daughter of Robert Slater, Esq., J. P. of Swanage, Dorset, and lately of Blackheath.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

DODSON—November 3, at Madras, the wife of W. P. Dodson, S. I. Ry., of a daughter.
HARRY—November 3, the wife of A. M. Harry of Dibrugarh Assam, of a son.
LEICESTER—November 4, at Bellary, the wife of Lieut. Byron Leicester, the Cheshire Regiment, of a son (still-born).

MARRIAGE.

HENNESSY—BERTRAM—October 31, at St. Andrew's Church, Darjiling, by the Rev. A. G. A. Roberts, P. Hennessy, son of F. Hennessy, Esq., of Matrapur and 5 Lancaster Gate, London, to Adelaide Mary, eldest daughter of W. Bertram, Esq., of Nisbet and Kerse well in the country of Lanarkshire, Deputy Lieutenant of the county and formerly of H. M.'s 72nd Regiment.

DEATHS.

BEGBIE—November 4, at "Greenwood" Ootacamund, Nilgiris, India, Elizabeth H. Begbie, the wife of Captain Edward Stuart Begbie, aged 75 years.

The Bombay Gazette

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 9, 1896.

THE opinion said to prevail in Vienna that the Powers of the Triple Alliance will not join in the collective action advocated in the French and Russian press against Great Britain in the Egyptian question is quite in accordance with the known facts of the political situation. It is scarce a month since one of the organs of the Austro-Hungarian Foreign Office threatened Great Britain with expulsion from Egypt if she persisted in the policy imputed to her of precipitating a crisis in Turkey, and attempted to force the passage of the Dardanelles. Undoubtedly, the Dual Monarchy for excellent reasons is averse to a disturbance of the *status quo* in Turkey by partition or otherwise. When Turkey disappears, it is Russia, and not Austria, that will get the lion's share of the spoils, The temptation to annex the Balkan States or reduce them to vassalage to secure a land route from the Danube to Constantinople would be so strong that the Russian could not resist it. To avert or at all events to delay a development of Russian power so full of peril for Austria, the Emperor Francis Joseph and the Czar have agreed to resist by force the intervention of a third Power to upset the present equilibrium. But it would be equally against the interest of the Powers of the Triple Alliance that Great Britain should evacuate Egypt. One of Prince Bismarck's organs, discussing the possibilities lurking in the fraternisation of Russia and France during the Czar's recent visit, said that were the British occupation to close, France and Russia might seek to bring pressure to bear on Germany with a view to the restoration of Alsace-Lorraine to the former Power. The conclusion was that Germany should support Great Britain in the Egyptian question. That view of the matter is so obvious that we need feel no surprise at Vienna. It is considered probable that the Triple Alliance will side with Great Britain if the question be re-opened by France and Russia. It is to be noted that there is no indication of any intention on the part of either of those Powers to raise the question at present, or in the immediate future. Such a course would be contrary to the indications discerned during the recent ebullition of Franco-Russian sentiment during the Czar's visit. Everything seems to justify the confidence of the late Prince Lobanoff that the intimate understanding between the two Powers makes the pacific solution of the most difficult problemsof diplomacy a mere affair of time and patience. To go out of the way to raise the question of Alsace-Lorraine or that of Egypt would from this point of view be a mistake. Certain Parisian papers have, however, risen to the bait Lord Charles Beresford was good enough to throw to them, and they thought this an opportune moment to call for the fulfilment of British promises. They have even been simple onough to propound a scheme to induce Germany to join the Dual Alliance in forcing Great Britain to evacuate Egypt, and thus presently gladden all French hearts.

Germany will do nothing so foolish. She is much more likely to support the British occupation of Egypt, and thus prevent the French from devoting an undivided attention to their lost provinces. The question has been raised in the newspapers, but not by the French and Russian Governments. They are much too cool-headed to give Germany and the Triple Alliance the opportunity of once again profferring their support to England for a consideration. The speech of Lord Charles Beresford, in which he undertook to teach Lord Salisbury how to reconstruct his foreign policy, served to throw French journalists off their balance, but M. Hanotaux is not M. Berthollet. Of the wisdom or the opportuneness of the gallant sailor's proposal we say nothing. At a moment when the Foreign Secretary is believed to be labouring, not altogether without success to bring about a better understanding with France and Russia and a renewal of concerted action at Constantinople, Lord Charles urges that he should annex Egypt on the ground that Russia has fortified Batoum in the Black Sea, and France has fortified Bizerta in the Mediterranean. The creation of those new naval bases, his lordship contends, imposes on Great Britain the necessity of maintaining the equilibrium by acquiring a new naval base in the Eastern Mediterranean. With that view she should announce the annexation of Egypt. Nothing could be more sailor-like and straightforward than such a declaration. But it does not appear that Lord Salisbury has decided to cut the Gordian with a sailor's knife in that off-hand fashion. Perhaps Lord Charles Beresford would have hesitated a little before recommending that rough and ready course had he remembered that the Russian Government, six months ago, stated in an official communiqué that Russia looks at the question from the point of view of her own interests in the Further East, which have of recent years considerably increased; and that it is indispensable for the security of those interests that Egypt shall not be in the possession of a Power that in time of war might close the canal against her navy. Russia is thus committed beforehand to resist such a step as Lord Charles proposes.

Lord Salisbury, who has the records of the Foreign Office before him, is aware that in the year 1887 France and Russia formally notified the Sultan, that if any change were made in Egypt, detrimental to the political equilibrium in the Eastern Mediterranean, they would be forced to seek an indemnity at his expense. France undertook to guarantee the Porte against material or moral consequences resulting from a refusal to sign the Drummond Wolff agreement. At that time there was no Dual Alliance. The protests were couched in different terms, and presented separately; but to all intents and purposes they were a joint and very menacing representation. The British fleet was near at hand, and Sir Drummond Wolff had sent an ultimatum to the Sultan, demanding that the Convention should be signed in twenty-four hours. The signature was not given. French and Russian diplomacy apparently triumphed on that occasion, but it was stupid to a degree in preventing the conclusion of an agreement, which would have brought the occupation of Egypt to an end in 1890. Objection was taken to the right of re-occupation at the descretion of the British Government, which was technically, no doubt, an infraction of the Sovereign rights of the Sultan. That was a pedantic view; had the British troops been withdrawn, all the probabilities were against a new Arabi arising to overthrow the Khedive, and the way would have been prepared for that neutralisation of Egypt, which France and Russia profess to desire. But the fact that the proposal to alieniate even inferentially a fraction of the Sultan's sovereignty to Great Britain was met and defeated by a threat to seek an equivalent in Syria and Armenia, shows what might be expected were Lord Salisbury now to hand over the keys of the Foreign Office to Lord Charles Beresford for a week or two. There is not much ground for anticipating that the experiment will be tried. That the Dual Alliance will raise the Egyptian question under existing circumstances, there is no reason to believe; both the French and Russian chancellieries know too well the cynical hopes indulged at Berlin to commit such a blunder. Were they in any doubt upon the point, the candour of the semi-official *Hamburg Correspondent* would enlighten them: "Should France succeed with Russian aid in ousting England from Egypt, the basis for a future attack on Germany would, perhaps, be laid. But that is a question of the remote future now that England seems to have abandoned the idea of isolated action in the East. The English ought now to understand that Germany alone has no interest in the evacuation of Egypt." That is as plain as print. There is no reason why the *status quo* in Egypt should be disturbed to oblige Lord Charles Beresford. Things are well enough as they are.

GLOOMY accounts continue to be received concerning the crop prospects in many parts of this Presidency, and it is only in a few districts that the sombre nature of the news received is relieved by brighter tints. The hope has been cherished that some rain would fall in the early part of November, but there has been none. "No rain during week" is the monotous complaint with which almost every weekly season report from the districts commences. In some parts relief works have already been started. Even if rain now falls the season is too well advanced for the mischief that the drought has wrought to be averted, and scarcity is now inevitable. The same remark applies to the other parts of India, where the grain crops are deficient; and there need be no question now on the part of importers as to whether a demand for imported grain would exist after the two months had elapsed before it could be brought from California. It is to be hoped that private enterprise in this direction will obviate the necessity that might otherwise arise for Government to interfere with the ordinary operations of trade by importing wheat on their own account. This latter course would greatly dislocate trade for a time, and on theoretical grounds is open to objection, but the bunniahs ought not to make too sure that it will not be taken, and that therefore they can continue to demand altogether excessive rates with impunity. If not by this means, then by some other, they may have to learn at dear cost the lesson taught by Æsop in the fable of the dog, the bone, and the shadow. In grasping after what is, since it comes from the miseries of the poor, an illegitimate means of gain, they may lose in great part the legitimate profits to which they are entitled. Grain riots are often far less easy to put down than disturbances arising from sectarian animosities. The latter are generally confined to a single town or neighbourhood where the available police force of a collectorate can be concentrated. The former are far more likely to break out in all parts of a district almost simultaneously, since the same cause is operating to bring the people to counsels of despair. A Police Superintendent would be ill-advised to draft the greater part of his men, say, into the head-quarters town to suppress a grain riot, when he knows that there are great fears of a similar demonstration against famine prices in other parts of his district. It is an open secret that more than one Police Superintendent in this Presidency has intimated that his respective forces are inadequate to deal with grain riots on an extensive scale.

Of course military aid can be called in, but a district officer would think twice before he asked the military to fire on a crowd driven to desperation by the exactions of the bunniahs. Law and order must in any event be maintained, but he would be a hard-hearted officer who as a man did not look upon attempts by the starving peasantry to loot the grain stores with feelings not far removed from sympathy, however vigorous the steps he would have to take as an official might be. It is, of course, the earnest desire of every district officer to do all that is possible to prevent the reaching of a climax in which his feelings of humanity and his sense of duty would have to diverge so widely. In preventing a resort to strong measures a great deal depends on the extent to which the district officer possesses that most valuable of qualities, tact, which has been described as being "not a sixth sense, but the life of all the five." It is in times like the present when the capacities of a district officer for firm sympathetic and judicious administration are best revealed, and we doubt not that the world-wide reputation of the service for these qualities will be fully maintained during the coming months of gloom. The recent action of Mr. Fraser, Commissioner at Nagpur, is an example of one method by which district officers can do much to stem the tide of want. Mr. Fraser presided over a meeting of citizens convened to consider the best direction which philanthropic effort could take, and it was decided to start a relief fund for the purchase of grain and its sale at comparatively cheap rates. The Commissioner headed the list with a subscription to be renewed monthly while the scarcity continues, and his example was promptly followed by the leading European and native residents. This method of relief, provided it is conducted on a fairly large scale, will be very efficacious in bringing the grain-dealers to reason, and it is to be hoped that Mr. Fraser's exampie will be largely followed.

VERY different in most respects from Dr. Benson was the gifted prelate whose "Life" has just been written by Canon Cotter Macdonell. Magee was essentially a fighter, and although he liked unconventionality his way of showing his preference was not that of Dr. Benson. Indeed, the latter we fear would have been shocked if he had lived to read some of the delightfully outspoken and breezy letters now published for the first time. Fifteen years after he attained to the dignity of a Bishop he wrote:—"I have 'gone and been and done it.' For nearly forty-five minutes in the House of Lords to-night I have been 'unpacking my heart' on the position and treatment of the Church of England in Parliament by all and sundry. It was 'all along' of the Cathedral Statutes Bill, brought in by Carlisle, about which Bill I do not care two pins, and which, moreover, will never become law." Every speaker he says was down upon him but, he adds, "I rather enjoyed the fun of the thing, though I fear that *more meo*, I made a *leetle* too much fun in my speech. You will see about half of the latter in the *Times*, and, I have no doubt, see an awful leader on my speech. But what is life worth if one may not occasionally have a little fling?—and I had it to-night to my heart's content." The idea of a right reverend father in God having his "little fling." Is it not enough to make some of his predecessors turn in their graves? In 1874 when the Public Worship Bill—the Bill to put down Ritualism as I think it used to be called—he wrote about "the sublime unprincipled of Dizzy;" but after Beaconsfield's death he referred to that event as "a real loss to English statesmanship." Here is another characteristic passage:—For myself, I have quietly said good-bye to Parliament and Convocation, where I only succeed in wasting three things, none of which I have too much of—viz., time, money, and temper. Convocation is too utterly ridiculous a farce for me to play in it any longer. He did not conceal his abhorrence of the imperfections of Parliamentary representation, and in one of his letters he declared that England was being more and more governed by the hysteria of half-educated men and women. He writes to his correspondent:—"Well, you and I are in our 57th years. Let our children look to it. But the England of 30 years hence, if Dr. Cumming will let the world last so long, will surely be the nastiest residence conceivable for anyone, save infidel prigs and unsexed women."

IT is a curious instance of the irony of fate that while India has been parched the people at home have been rendered perfectly miserable by the incessant rain of September. During that month it rained cats and dogs. The rainfall for September was 3·17

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE TURKISH QUESTION.

PROMISE OF REFORMS IN ARMENIA.

LONDON, Nov. 8.

Following upon the Armenian Debate in the French Chamber of Deputies, the Sultan sent his secretary to M. Cambon, the French Ambassador, who urged the necessity for measures which would reassure Europe.

The Turkish Ambassador in Paris has now informed M. Hanotaux that the Sultan has agreed to eight reforms, including the release of innocent prisoners, protection of peaceable Armenians, prevention of acts of violence, granting relief to the chief sufferers, and reparation of the damaged Catholic convents.

M. Hanotaux expressed his thanks, and said M. Cambon would be instructed to watch the application of these reforms.

LORD SELBORNE AT EDINBURGH.

VENEZUELA.

THE EVACUATION OF EGYPT.

Nov. 7.

Lord Selborne, speaking at Edinburgh, last night, said that before the next meeting of Parliament the Venezuela question would be satisfactorily settled.

There is, he said, no possible excuse for Great Britain shirking her engagement to evacuate Egypt, but when the time comes, and Great Britain's work is done, Europe, and, particularly France, will be bound to recognise that Great Britain has superior interest with which no other nation can possibly compete.

It is, his Lordship continued, preposterous to suppose that France can hold the same position towards Egypt as Great Britain, who has expended blood and money in regenerating Egypt.

The object of the Dongola Expedition was to make that Province a fresh base of operations and let the disintegrating forces among the Dervishes go on.

Then when the time is ripe, and everything ready to make the final advance on Khartoum, the British policy in Egypt will be neither scuttle, nor repudiation, but doing her duty and common good faith.

THE PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION.

WIDESPREAD REVIVAL IN BUSINESS.

A revival has taken place in business in America, consequent upon the Presidential election. The revival is remarkably widespread. Idle mills and factories are being re-opened.

CAPTURE OF AN EX-AUSTRIAN OFFICER IN THE SOUDAN.

An officer, formerly in the Austrian service, has been arrested at Suakin disguised as a Dervish attempting to make his way to the Soudan. He will be court-martialled. Details, however, are not to hand.

PRINCE BISMARCK'S REVELATIONS.

Nov. 8.

Prince Bismarck is continuing his revelations in a Hamburg paper, and attributes Germany's refusal to renew the secret Treaty with Russia to English influences.

DISASTROUS FIRE AT BLACKFRIARS.

Messrs. Shand, Mason and Company's Fire Engine Factory at Blackfriars was burned down last night. Three hundred and fifty engines, including floats destined for Bombay, were destroyed.

HYDERABAD POLO TOURNAMENT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SECUNDERABAD, Nov. 7.

The XIXth Hussars, who drew a bye, were pitted against the IVth Hussars to-day, and forfeited the last chukkar since they found it impossible to catch up the Fourth in time. The game was almost one-sided, the Fourth repeating their dashing play, particularly Churchill, who was a grand half-back. Franks, Chetwode, Archer, Shee, and Captain Marsh played for the XIXth, who were beaten. The IVth made seven goals and six subsidiaries, to two goals and two subsidiaries.

THE BIGAMY CASE.

Perrett has been formally committed for trial to the Sessions, the date of which will be fixed hereafter.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAM.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

ADEN, Nov. 6.

The Austrian Lloyd's steamer Imperator, from Bombay arrived this afternoon.

COLOMBO, Nov. 7.

German mail steamer Sachsen, from Bremen, arrived.

Nov 8.

French mail steamers Caledonien, from China, and Eredan, from Calcutta, arrived.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, Nov. 6.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats easier.

Good Dhollera	3 25-32
The Manchester Market has been quiet but steady.	
2½ per cent. Consols	109 13-16
3 per cent. Rentes	102⅞
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	118
3½ per cent. Rupee Paper	62½
Bar Silver	29 15-16

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

Total Week's sales of Cotton	85,000	Bales.
" " Surats	4,300	"
" Imports of Cotton	70,000	"
" Surats	Nil	"
" Stock of Cotton	418,000	"
" " Surats	30,000	"

ARRIVAL OF SURVIVORS FROM THE S. S. TAIF.

Captain A. Dowie, Mr. N. James, 1st mate, Mr. E. A. King, 2nd mate, Mr. H. Longford, 3rd mate, Mr. E. Kail, 1st engineer, Mr. W. Peters, engineer, and Mr. A. Hodges, 3rd engineer, the Taif, which was lost off Mauritius, on the September last, arrived in Bombay, yesterday, Colombo, by the China mail steamer Pekin. were detained at Colombo until after the into the circumstances under which the as lost, had been completed.

THE RETURN OF THE INDIAN CONTINGENT.

British India steamer Vadala, which en- the Government dock, on Thursday last, been engaged by Government and has been up to carry the cavalry. She leaves the dock y, and is expected to leave Bombay on or about rsday next for Suakin to bring a part of the dian Contingent back to India. It is said that same company's steamer Loodiana, which arrived ere, on Saturday last, will also be hired for transport service.

SPORT AND ATHLETICS.

(FROM OUR SPORTING CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, Oct. 23.

HONOURS FOR PRINCE RANJITSINHJI.

It is, perhaps, somewhat late in the day to refer to the high honours recently conferred upon Prince "Ranjy," as he is now familiarly and affectionately called amongst cricketers, but having numbered myself amongst those who advocated his claims to play for the Mother Country against Australia, I feel, I should like to say, how immensely gratified I felt that he should have been the recepient of such honours as those recently accorded at Cambridge. This appeared to me to be an occasion when our incomparable cricketer, Dr. W. G. Grace, might easily have made an effort to add lustre to an already brilliant assemblage by his presence, but the "old man," as Lord Harris dubs him in the friendliest fashion, preferred to assist in getting into a new house, and thus let an opportunity slip of honouring a player whose doings are likely to attract public attention for a very long time to come. The doctor is nothing if not an authocrat, and so it is useless to dwell upon this polite but candid apology for non-attendance. Had I been present at the banquet, I think it would have been impossible for me to have refrained from joining in the hilarity which arose upon the reading of "W. G.'s" letter. This was something more than a cricketing function, however. It was an occasion when England and India joined hands in friendship across the vast area stretching between London and Bombay. The few brief references made on this topic by the several speakers were full of that fine tender felling which makes the heart-strings vibrate in sympathy with our fellow-subjects thousands of miles away. And when I glanced through the letters of apology for inability to attend, I found myself envying the absent one's opportunity. To me, an eloquent after-dinner speech on the glories of cricket comes almost as refreshing as the spring breezes bearing the scent of voilets; and it must have touched even "Ranjy's" tender spot to listen to the praises sung by such distinguished men. To have missed the opportunity of emphasising the good will between the two peoples would have been the greatest of pities, and all these tributes of admiration and affection serve to show how great and abiding is the influence of cricket. Who can doubt but that our incomparable summer game has encircled the world with a flowering wreath of unity and good-fellowship? It has, indeed, forged a golden chain reaching from the English Channel to the far off Antipodes binding us and our Australian cousins together with bond of frendship and affection never to be severed, come what may; it has looped strands of silver between the white cliffs of Dover and the frowning coast of South Africa; it has linked together in a common brotherhood our own and the native soldiery on India's coral strand, and has broken down all barriers of class distinction wherever two or three have gathered together with bat and wickets. In honouring Prince Ranjitsinhji we exemplified that one touch of nature which makes the whole world kin. That the Cambridge undergraduate was destined to make so brave a show in our national game few were prepared to prophesy; how he has succeeded and how he has won his way into the hearts of the people are matters of history. Talking over the game at Manchester with the English wicket-keeper, who shared to some little extent the honours of the memorable Anglo-Australian match, Lilley scarcely knew how to praise the Indian Prince's batting sufficiently. His apologetic remark that "Ranjy" made him "feel like a child" while they were batting together will best convey how warm an admirer the Prince had found in the English stumper. May India's representative be long spared to delight our cricket loving crowds.

TURF NOMENCLATURE.

That the followers of horse-racing are occasionally puzzled with queerly-named equine celebrities must be generally admitted, but with all the fantastic notions of modern times in this direction, we have made a very decided advance during the last century, for it very rarely happens now-a-days that the canons of propriety or good taste are offended. Not only are the names used now more euphonious, but there is more appropriateness shown in naming a colt, some of the efforts in the direction of associating the name of the sire and the dam being extremely happy. Won by Waiting, Fidgetty Phil, Spick and Span, Scoop and Pool, Love in Idleness, Up Guards, Alone in London, Noah's Ark, and Miss Swagger are some of the novelties of recent times, but these will not compare with some of the old-fashioned names. In the last century a race horse was christened Elephant, another, Snake, and yet another, Crab; Fleece-em was known in the seventeen thirties, and later came Jennie-come-tryme. Jack-come-tickle-me. Why-not (since repeated), Slowem, Dainty Davy, Huncamimca, Nobody, Slow and Easy, Who-would-have-thought-it. Still later we find Big Soap, Billy-Bad-Eye, Gurgle, Little Brown Jug, Nigger Baby, Thistle, Digger, Ube Dam, Up and Up, Guess Not, Slow Go, So-so, Heel and Toe, and Stolen Kisses. It is not easy to see what there is to recommend many of these latter names, Jack-come-tickle-me, Who-would-have-thought-it, and several other seeming particularly absurd.

A TALL STORY.

A week or two since I retailed a little American yarn about hunger and thirst, and I have recently come across another connected with shooting. It reads: Some fourteen miles from this place—the place does not matter—are two notable mounds about half-a-mile apart. In an early day, some forty or fifty years ago, Uncle D——settled upon the summit of one. Uncle D——is a staid and venerable patriarch, highly respected, but not given to telling stories, and particularly averse to sensational yarns. Not long since quite a crowd was gathered in a certain store, and the young bloods were telling of their great exploits, and how they could "larnetuem" at 100 yards with the modern B. L. and No. 10 shot, when Uncle D——cleared his throat, which caused all eyes to be turned upon him, for it was well-known that any incident in his long and varied experience must certainly interest the present generation, and begun: "About forty years ago, when I lived upon the top of the knob, I got up one frosty morning and went out on the porch to wash, when I happened to look over the opposite knob, and there stood a very large buck on the top of the knob, his broadside to the sun, and, at least, a half-mile from where I stood. I concluded to try him anyway, so I went into the house and got down my old Kentucky flintlock, which had seen a good deal of service, but which had always proved reliable, and taking a dead rest from the railing of the porch. I drew a bead on the top of his shoulder and fired." Uncle D——, resting his chin on the top of his cane, stopped short, and seemed to be in a deep study, and from the gravity of his countenance it was not unreasonable to suppose that some sad reminiscence of the long ago was flitting before him, when the reverie was disturbed by the modern B.L. champion calling out, "Well Uncle, did you kill him?" The reply was short and sharp: "No, sir!" There's a sly humour about this little yarn that struck me as being extremely droll.

"MR. PUNCH'S" LOSS.

The whirligig of Time is playing sad havoc with the brilliant band of men who have foregathered round the table in Fleet-st. during the past quarter of a century or more. We can ill-afford to lost such men as Charles Keene and George Du Maurier; not only England, but the civilised world, is all the poorer for their loss. Du Maurier's creations in *Punch* will live long after the fashionable foibles which were responsible for their creation have been forgotten, but dear old "P." will not be quite the same to us for many a day to come now that "Kiki's" facile pen is at rest. Mrs. Lyon Hunter, Sir Georgius Midas, Mrs. Ponsonby de Tomkyns, the Cimabue Browns, have all been very real, but the pages of *Punch* will know them no more. His love and mastery of detail were alike wonderful, and whether we had presented to us the sands at Brighton, or an "At Home," nothing was "scamped." Those who have been through the delightful pages of *Trilby* will recall that marvellous sketch of the funeral procession, a bit of conscientious work that would go straight to the heart of any artist or draughtsman. The many fine qualities of the man and the artist have been so eloquently dealt with in our journals that lenghty reference would here be out of place, but as an ardent admirer of the dead and gone genius I would place a flower of respect on the newly-made grave.

ROYALTY AND SPORT.

Despite the many lugubrious murmurs of the antisport individuals, the great majority of Englishmen feel proud of the Prince of Wales's close connection with our leading sport. We have heard a good deal about Royalty of late, and with the grand reign of her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen on everyone's lips, we are not likely to allow our loyal feelings to be easily damped by visits from Czars or Emperors from foreign lands. The Empress of Austria, by her fearless riding in the hunting field, has exercised a wonderful influence for good; the King of the Belgians is a warm admirer of cycling, and so also is the King of Denmark. In no country, probably, is there quite so much familiarity known between the Royal House and the people as in Denmark, and those who have noted the extraordinary care with which every movement of a recent royal visitor to Balmoral was guarded, would be astonished at the freedom with which the King, Queen, and other members of the Royal Family of Denmark move about. Considering his great age, King Christian is wonderfully active and alert, and few would guess his age more than sixty at first sight. At the championship cycle races in Copenhagen, he took the liveliest interest in the different events, and asked that A. A. Chase should be presented to himself and the Queen after he had won the 50 kilometres race. It was rather a trying ordeal for the youthful Londoner, having to face so many royal personages without a moment's preparation, but although a little confused he came out of his "introduction" splendidly. The Danes are splendid loyal, and look upon their King as a real friend to all rather than as a ruler. We had an opportunity of seeing nearly the whole of the Royal Family of Denmark, and everyone of the English party were struck with the youthful appearance of the Party, from the King and Queen downwards. The Dowager Empress of Russia still preserves that kindly, sympathetic face we know so well in our own beloved Princess of Wales, but it was easy to see that the greatest grief of her life had not been entirely assuaged. There seems a good reason for believing that cycling will make yet greater inroads into Royal circles than it has hitherto done, and I think we may venture to say that Royalty as well as our sports will benefit from still closer connection. Persimmon's year will mean a good deal for the Turf. Before leaving the Danish Royal House, I should just like to repeat a pretty little story I heard whilst in the Danish capital. A party of us had ascended the Round Tower (the "Runde Taarn"), a notable structure in Copenhagen. To gain the summit a slanting pathway has been constructed, so that it would be quite possible for a carriage or a cycle to be driven from floor to roof on the winding path. It is related in connection with this Tower that upon one occasion Peter the Great of Russia was gazing from the summit in company with the King of Denmark. Said the former: "I can order any of my subjects to thrust himself down from this height, and my bidding would be fulfilled. Could'st thou do that, my royal brother?" "No," replied the Danish King, "but," he added, with a proud smile, "I can lay myself to sleep in the alp of any of my subjects. Could'st thou do that my imperial brother?" This is just an instance of the affection existing between the Royal Family and the people of Denmark, which may be equalled but cannot be excelled anywhere.

"THE THREE FISHERS."

The following clever parody on Canon Kingsley's famous poem may interest our angling friends:

Three fishers went gaily out into the North,
Out into the North ere the sun was high,
And they chuckled in glee as they sallied forth
Resolved to capture the trout—or die.
For men will fish, and men will lie
About the trout they "caught on the fly,"
Their Sunday-school lessons scorning.

Three fishers lay under the trees at noon,
And "blamed" the whole finny race,
For never a nibble had touched fly or spoon,
And each sighed as he wet the hole in his face.
For men will fish, and men will lie,
And the way they catch trout when nobody's nigh
Is something to tell—in the morning.

Three fishers came into the town at night,
And their "speckled beauties" were fair to see.
They talked of their "sport" with keen delight—
The envy of all the fraternity.
But men will fish, and men will lie,
And what they can't catch they're sure to buy,
And never repent in the morning.

BELGAUM NOTES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BELGAUM, Nov. 4.

The end of last month saw Belgaum in another of her frisky moods. A cricket eleven and a few ladies came over from Dharwar to play us at all games. I am not much good at games myself, so did'nt watch the various matches with great enthusiasm, but I know we won the cricket and badminton. The tennis was played off in the early morning, and Mrs. Woodward sent tea, and was "at home" in the badminton shed from 8 till 10 a.m. I did not hear the result of the tennis matches, but I noticed the fine rosy complexions of the ladies who had been playing, and thought it was a pity more people did not exercise themselves in this way in the morning. I don't think we did anything more to amuse our Dharwar friends, but, perhaps, they did'nt expect it, and one can't be always having "weeks." They only stayed two days, and after they had gone Belgaum again burst forth into gaiety. On Wednesday, 28th, Mr. Ebden gave a large garden party, and four prizes to be competed for in a "putting" competition. About 4-30 everybody turned up, tents were pitched round the putting ground for tea and refreshments, and chairs, rugs, and tables were all arranged in the shade so that people could sit and look on at games. Putting is a particularly suitable entertainment for ladies at a garden party, because it in no way necessitates a plain and severe costume as do tennis, golf, and such like games, and of course ladies always like an opportunity to show off their smart frocks, no matter whether they hail from Europe, or are built by that renowned artist, Mr. Gopal, or are constructed by the humble verandah dorzie. Don't you think there is a great deal of character in dress, as in everything else? I never thought of it before, but on Wednesday afternoon it struck me that it must be a brave and daring person, gifted with a deal of self-assurance, who could come forth clad in a skirt of green and white, with a brilliant mauve bodice, merging in billowy fulness from a white satin corsiet. A tiny grass green bonnet completed this costume—the whole a feast of color. A really pretty dress was white pique, with a dainty blouse, in a lovely shade of blue; another white muslin frock, with a large hat was simple and effective—but enough ofdress, I fear, to get out of my depth! The putting competition continued in full swing until very much dusk, and at the last round a puttywallah had to stand over the holes to show the line of country. Mrs. Bowen, with Mr. Lushington as partner, carried off the first prize, a very dainty little set of ivory tablets, with silver chain and pencil for scoring at golf. The second prize, a silver scent bottle, was won by Mrs. Murray, with Mr. Clarke as her partner. Mrs. Mathews and Mr. Woodward were third, and a very handsome silver buckle was presented to the former, and Mrs. Edwardes, with Mr. Pigeon as partner, won the fourth prize, a brass putter. The winning gentlemen were presented with golf balls as prizes. During the afternoon the Band of the East Yorks Regiment played a charming programme of music. Mr. Ebden had also kindly invited all the children in the station for whom swings and other amusements had been provided, and the little mites seemed to thoroughly enjoy themselves.

On Thursday, 29th, three sporting officers, of the popular East Yorks Regiment—Major Conran, Captain Haggard, and Captain Harrison—gave a most delightful dance at their mess. The decorations were very pretty, the floor, if slightly heavy to start with, was all that could be desired after the first few dances. There was an excellent stand-up supper, and the ball was kept arolling with greatest spirit until two o'clock. There was a big parade the next morning. Well, well, such is life. It is not pleasant to have to get up so early after keeping late hours—truly "there is no rest for the wicked."

The prospects of famine are making all the Civilians feel anxious. Most of them are already out in the districts, and although we do not anticipate any great distress in the Southern Mahratta country, still there will be scarcity and trouble. The hounds are going strong, and still meet twice a week, and we generally get a good run, but the ground is getting very hard, and, I hear, that themeets will be discontinued from the end of the month. Ten days ago we had two capital days out at Belgundi, a place some nine miles distant from Belgaum. We took our tents and camped out from Friday till Monday, and a very pleasant time it was. I read in an English Society paper that the latest fashion is for smart ladies to drive about with their children. Three or four in a landau is considered quite a chic accompaniment to a well-turned-out mamma—what a very unpleasant custom! I only trust that this charming maternal instinct may not be aroused in our Anglo-Indian ladies. If it is, only think of our clubs, with the dear children rolling about the verandahs, after their evening drive, and per haps even invading the whist room!

THE THREATENED SCARCITY IN ALIBAG.

A correspondent, writing from Avas on Wednesday, says:—Crops having failed this year in the Alibag taluka, a meeting of the managing committee of the Avas Sarvajanik Sabha, was held on Tuesday afternoon, in front of the temple of Shri Ganpati, at Avas, for the purpose of memorializing Government to give relief to the ryots. Your readers will remember that the Sabha, which was established just two years ago, represents about eighty villages of the northern division of the Alibag taluka. There was a very large attendance of members and others. The president having taken the chair, the secretary opened the day's proceedings by reading the minutes of the last meeting. Two separate memorials to the Collector of the district, one for remission of the land-taxes for one year and another for opening relief works, were unanimously adopted. Several persons spoke in support of the resolutions adopting the memorials, and among other things it was pointed out that as the Collector had himself seen a number of fields with parched crops, there was every hope of the prayers of the memorialists being heard. Mr. Tukaram Dharmaji Mokal, a member of the Taluka Local Board, said that he had received an intimation from the District Local Board requesting him to point out the places where works for the supply of water in his part of the taluka, could be undertaken in view of the approaching scarcity of water. This shows that the authorities are sufficiently alive to the gravity of the situation. Mr. Mokal had been on a special tour through the villages, and found that there would soon be a scarcity of water in several villages. The Sabha has appended a list of the names of places, where waterworks could at once be taken in hand so as to avert the impending calamity. At present there are some rivulets in parts of the taluka, and if the water running through them is stopped by means of embankments, it is said that the water so collected will suffice for the needs of some of the villages. For others it is absolutely necessary to sink wells as soon as the water-supply from tanks has run short. The water is generally brackish and often at a considerable depth, but something is always better than nothing. I may also point out that if large reservoirs of water are constructed at the foot of hills, and the millions of gallons of water that, as recently pointed out by Mr. Crawford, are carried to the sea during the monsoon, by the innumerable brooklets, be collected in them, they will not only be sufficient to irrigate most of the fields, when the rains fail, like this year, but also enable the people to grow rabi crops. We almost had our average rainfall this year, but being untimely it did not serve the necessary purpose. I understand that the Collector, through the Mamlatdar, has issued instructions to the talatis, or village officers, to find out, with the help of four or five gentlemen in each village, the average output of the crops in it. I have not been able to ascertain the figures given by the talatis to the Mamlatdar, but from personal observation and reliable information I can say that in very few of the eighty villages, under the jurisdiction of the Avas Sarvajanik Sabha, the average outturn will exceed four annas. As for the reports made by the village officers I do not know how far they will represent the true state of things. I am informed that the talatis satisfy themselves with the inspection of only a few fields. In the village of Avas, for instance, the talati inspected nineteen survey numbers, giving a total area of 77½ acres. The total output of this area as represented in annas is ninety-eight and the talati has reported 5 annas and 2 pies as the average output for the whole village. Those who accompanied him and even signed his report are persons that are unable to understand how averages should be found out. From information supplied to me by some of these gentlemen I find that the average outturn for the village is 3 annas and 1 pie, worked out as follows:—There are about 600 acres under rice cultivation, in 100 of which the output is nil; in 100, half-an-anna; in 175, one anna; in 105, four annas; in 84, eight annas; in 12 twelve annas; in 24, sixteen annas. 100×0=0, 100×½=50, 175×1=175, 105x4=420, 84×8=.72, 12x12=144, and 24x16=384. The total of annas thus got..1845. This divided by 600 gives the above average. Mr. Mokal has given me the following details in connection with Hasivare, one of the best of the Kharapat villages. The village has about 1,500 acres of cultivated land. In nearly 200 acres the output is six annas; in 500, four annas; in 300, two annas; in 200, one anna; and in the remaining 300 it is nil. The average is 2 annas and 8 pies. Of all the Kharapat villages, Shahapur, Shahabaj, Chari, Khar, Pedambe, and Waghran fare the worst.

For some time we were assured that the fodder-supply of the Kolaba district was good, but I am informed that in the Alibag taluka it has already begun to run short. In about a fortnight more the cattle will be grazed with considerable difficulty in several villages. The crops being parched, people will not have enough straw even to thatch their huts. If Government should throw open their forests, where possible, for free grazing, some good might be done.

LOSS OF THE s.s. TAIF.

JUDICIAL ENQUIRY.

The following is in continuation of our report of the judicial enquiry into the loss of the s. s. Taif. on Saturday, and the remainder of the chief officer's evidence, which we were not able to give in full in our last issue, will be read with interest, in that it in some measure contradicts the Captain's story and discloses some new facts.

Mr. James, the chief officer, said, he was of opinion that the ship was overloaded before she left port. After the Collector of Customs, at Mauritius, left the vessel, remarking that some of the cargo had better be discharged, the aft tank was pumped out. The list of the vessel then increased—that was to say, the ship got top heavy, the position of the cargo accounting for this. After the ship got under way, the tank was refilled under orders from the Captain. That must have brought the load line still more under water on an even keel. This was done to lessen the list: but he noticed the list began to increase a little after 11 at night. When he came on deck at 10-30 he noticed she was taking some water aboard, and that she had listed more than before. He did nothing as he got no orders from the Captain. At the same time the Captain's butler came to him and informed him that the Captain wanted him. He went to the skipper and was told to see to the removal of some bags of sugar which were getting wet in the dispensary. Having done as requested, he reported himself to the Captain. That was about eleven o'clock. It will be remembered that the Captain had positively said to Captain Sandeman that he went to bed at 9-30 and knew absolutely nothing after that till 4 a.m. In order, apparently, to prove beyond doubt that the Captain was awake at 10 and 11 o'clock Mr. Browne enquired of the witness if the Captain's butler was among those saved. Witness said, yes, and, further answering the Judge, said the butler was, in Court. When witness came on deck at 4 a.m. he saw the ship was taking large quantities of water on deck. He informed the Captain of the fact, and the latter directed him to steer north. The Captain then asked him to pump the ballast water out again. Witness had this order carried out; but he did not know whether the tank was empty when the ship went over.

Mr. King, the second officer, was the next witness called on the Court resuming its sitting after lunch, and he corroborated to a great extent his senior's story. He said he well remembered the Collector at Mauritius telling the Captain to discharge some of his cargo and not to get into trouble. Witness thought that if he was the Captain he would not have started with that cargo. He did think there was danger; but did not mention his apprehension to any one. It was not the list that frightened him, but the amount of cargo on the vessel. The vessel seemed top heavy.

In cross-examination, Mr. King, on being reminded of a previous voyage, when, it was said, the Captain held that the cargo had shifted, said that then, in case of the cargo settling, it must have settled on the port side. As a matter of fact the space on the starboard side was seen to be greater than on the port side. Hence the list of the ship on that occasion increasing.

The witness before leaving asked permission to state that he and his brother-officers were not as well off as they wished to be, and enquired to whom they were to apply for the necessities of life.

Mr. Browne thought the Customs Officials or the Receiver of Wrecks, who represented the Board of Trade.

Mr. Kail, the chief engineer, and Mr. Britto, the carpenter, were the next witnesses called, but their evidence was short, and did not bear on the main points in the case.

This closed the enquiry, and Mr. VanLangenberg was about to address the Court on behalf of the Captain, when Mr. Browne said that without expressing at all an opinion he might say that he and Captain Sandeman were agreed that the question at issue, it seemed to them, was whether the Taif was overloaded or not. They proposed therefore to wire to Mauritius to the Collector to ascertain what was the list of the vessel before he left port, and where the load line mark would have been on an even keel.

Counsel agreed to this, and the enquiry was thereupon adjourned till Tuesday next, when Mr. Advocate VanLangenberg will address the Court on that point on behalf of his client.—*Times of Ceylon.* (Nov. 2.)

Lord Charles Beresford, speaking on Oct. 21, at Birmingham, urged that Conservatives and Liberal-Unionists should now agree to fight under one banner and to share the same organisation. He advocated a diminution in the numbers composing the House of Commons and reforms in the Upper Chamber; and, touching on the Armenian question, he pointed out the dangers of the course upon which those who directed the recent agitation would have had England to embark.

FOREST AND LAND ASSESSMENT GRIEVANCES AT BASSEIN.

For some days great excitement has prevailed in Bassein owing to the notifications issued by the authorities regarding the forest regulations, and from what our representative personally saw and heard at Bassein yesterday, it appears that the situation is a serious one. Their hardships, imaginary or real, seem to have worked in the minds of the people a morbid effect for some time past. The populace resent the interference of the authorities with what they imagine to be their natural rights. It is alleged that some persons actually instigated the people to openly defy the authorities, but the Hon. Mr. Daji Abaji Khare and others exerted themselves to their utmost to calm the ryots. They told then if they had any grievances to ventilate them in a legitimate manner only. The anxiety of the people at Bassein is growing everyday, for they fear that the combination of forest triebesmen is more dangerous to them than it is to the authorities. They feel great apprehension of the safety of their lives and property because they believe that if such a large number of men are deprived of their likelihood they would commit dacoities to find means of their livelihood. This fear has taken such a hold over the minds of the people at Bassein, that they themselves are anxious to break the combination of the forest tribesmen. They appealed to Mr. Daji Abaji Khare to assist them in breaking the combination of the tribesmen.

About two years ago Mr. Chappel, the predecessor of the present Collector, Mr. Candy, proposed some restrictions in the forest rules and regulations. Governmnnt made them applicable in the Salsette district where the forests are said to be very few. It was reported to Government that the rules did not operate harshly in that district and consequently they were enforced in other districts only in September last. Experience, however, has shown that those restrictions which are considered as necessary in one district, have caused widespread discontent in other districts. The tribesmen are loud in their complaint that the *Sircar* is determined to starve them by depriving their means of livelihood. They are discontented with the wages they get for cutting wood for contractors, hence they strike work to the great loss of the contractors. It is alleged that the sympathies of the local authorities are entirely with the tribesmen, but they cannot assist them unless Government themselves countermand their previous orders. A few days ago the tribesmen struck work, and in defiance of the orders of the authorities cut wood and sold the same to the villagers. They were prevented at first from removing the loads of wood by the police who were numerically very small and unable to cope with the barbarous people. Matters would have taken a serious aspect but for the intervention of Mr. Joosub, son of Khan Bahadur Cassam Mitha, who owns salt pans at Bassein. The Revenue Commissioner and the Collector are doing their best to pacify the people. The Collector is said to have assured the people that instead of resisting the authorities if, they would only represent their grievances to the Government in a legitimate manner, through the proper channel they would surely receive redress. This assurance seems to have for the present produced a good effect upon the tribesmen, who are known to be ignorant and obdurate.

A few days ago a gang of about a hundred persons looted a grain-dealer of Rs. 500. About forty looters have since been arrested. Mr. Austin, the Superintendent of Police, has made excellent arrangements for the preservation of order.

Yesterday a mass meeting of the tribesmen was held in the open air in an oart formerly belonging to Mr. Littlewood, but now owned by Mr. Vunmali Shamji. The meeting was attended by about five to six thousand men, most of whom were tribesmen from different villages. The proceedings were very orderly and everything passed off most peaceably.

On the motion of Mr. Raghunath Moroba Raykar, and seconded by Bhaskar Dhondo Dandekar, the Hon'ble Mr. Daji Abajee Khare was called to the chair.

Mr. Khare then opened the proceedings,

The Chairman, who was received with cheers, said:—Gentlemen,—You have heard what has been said on the three matters before you, and I congratulate you on the fact that your managers have chalked out a practicable programme instead of taking up your time on discussion about details. Before I make a few remarks upon those subjects let me assure you that we are witnessing a unique sight. This meeting has not been the result of wirepulling and canvassing. It is the outward sign of a spontaneous and universal feeling. You all have flocked here of your accard when you knew that a meeting was to be called. A feeling which calls together such a mass of individuals must be a very strong one, and nobody can afford to ignore it. It cannot be deemed that there is a very great irritation in these parts on account of the matters discussed here, and I must felicitate you upon the fact that you have met here in this fashion to express your sentiments in a constitutional matter. I can assure you that if you but persistently and constitutionally agitate about your grievances, and if you show that the grievances are real and wide reaching, you need not be afraid of eventual failures. Our Government is always anxious to remove real grievances. Show to them what they are. Show them properly and be sure that they will be removed. There is an other sentiment which I cannot help expressing, and that is this. In to-day's procedure I see the realisation of a hope and a suggestion of great future fruition. In thus calling you together your educated fellow-citizens have fulfilled a great duty. Being educated it lies upon them to serve as mediators between the ignorant masses on the one hand and the Government on the other, which I must say is not always well-informed. This a very difficult duty. One who tries to perform it is likely to be misunderstood by both the masses and the Government. But with all these risks that duty must be performed, and it is a matter for joy that your leaders are performing it. This meeting is proof positive of what has been often asserted that an educated native knows his own countrymen much better than the officials, although the latter keep on saying that they are better informed than our educated people. Gentlemen, I spoke about the position of the intermediaries being likely to be misunderstood. I have just now heard something which will exemplify what I have said. On the day when a large number of natkaries came into this town and were here for a long time without food a respectable pleader of this place took pity upon them and gave them some parched gram to eat. This he did with a twofold object. When the inhabtants of this town saw that the authorities were powerless they were afraid about their own safety, and this feeding was partly done with the object of pacifying those people. (Loud applause.)

As the meeting was a very large one, two gentlemen, *viz.*, Laksman Narayen Gadbole and Laksman Samant standing at either end, explained to the meeting the present position as regards the fresh grievances, especially in connection with the Government proclamation.

The same procedure was followed with respect to the second subject, *viz.*, remission of assessment for the current year. The matter was explained to the meeting by Messrs. Daji Raghunath Naik and Keshav Ramchandra Gorvankar.

The third subject was in connection with the operation of the revision survey about to be introduced in these parts. Messrs. Balkrishna Vaman and Trimbak Govind spoke on this matter.

After these explanations Mr. Khare shortly summed up the three subjects, and then it was proposed by Krishnaji Daji and Dhondo Ramchandra and seconded by Messrs. Govind Babaji Joshi and Ganesh Ramchandra Marathe that a working committee be appointed to make representations to Government on the matters already discussed.—The proposition was carried.

A hearty vote of thanks was accorded to the chairman.

Three cheers for Her Gracious Majesty the Queen terminated the proceedings.

MILITARY NEWS.

Captain H. D. Whatson, 1-2nd Gurkhas, is appointed Assistant Inspecting Officer, Rajputana Imperial Service Infantry.

The following appointments have been made:—10th Bombay Infantry.—2nd-Lieutenant R. A. C. Hall, from 3rd Bombay Infantry, to be Officiating Wing Officer. 2-3rd Gurkha Rifles:—Lieutenant H. St. J. Wake, from 43rd Gurkha Rifles, to be Officiating Wing Officer. 28th Madras Infantry.—Lieutenant E. Boome to be Wing Officer, vice Quinn, seconded. 31st Punjab Infantry.—2nd-Lieutenant B. R. Graham, supernumerary on the establishment, to be Officiating Wing Officer. 17th Bengal Infantry.—Lieutenant E. F. Knox, 1st Norfolk Regiment, to be Officiating Wing Officer on probation. 2nd Bombay Lancers.—Lieutenant J. H. Doveton, from 3rd Bombay Infantry, to be Officiating Squadron Officer on probation. 19th Bombay Infantry.—Lieutenant P. F. Pocock, Wing Officer, to be Adjutant, vice Chitty, vacated on promotion. 8th Bengal Infantry.—Captain N. E. Robin, from 7th Bombay Infantry, to be Wing Commander, Sub. pro-tem, vice Evans, promoted. 2nd-in-Command, 42nd Gurkha Rifles.—Lieutenant M. G. James, Wing Officer, to be Adjutant, vice Chatterton, vacated on promotion.

BUBONIC FEVER.

The returns of the twenty-four hours ending on Saturday, at 10 a.m., show a marked improvement on the previous day's record. There were only five fresh cases and three deaths. In Mandvie the disease has continued to wane, there being only two fresh cases and two deaths against two cases and three deaths recorded during the previous twenty-four hours. In C ward (Bhuleshwar) there was one attack and one death, against four cases and four deaths. There was one fresh case in D ward (Girgaum) and one in E ward (Byculla). All the other wards give a blank return. The total number of cases to date is 584, and of these 408 have proved fatal.

The following Notification of the General Department was issued on Saturday:—The following telegram from the Colonial Secretary, Straits Settlements, Singapore, dated the 6th instant, is published for general information —"Bombay declared infected from yesterday."

THE EXAMINATIONS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—A correspondent, signing himself as "X," in the columns of your contemporary of the 3rd inst., under the heading of "The University Examinations" has shown himself utterly incapable of judging coolly, and has taken the undue liberty of abusing not only the students but their parents, as well as those that sympathize with them. If he had taken the trouble of looking at the Bombay dailies of the last and this week he would have been convinced that the counsels did not proceed from a few "irresponsible popularity hunters" by which name no one but "X" will call those that assembled here in a public meeting in the building of the Gujerat Club for the purpose of requesting the Syndicate to postpone the examinations. The meeting in question was presided by the Hon. Rao Bahadur Ranchhodlal, C.I.E., the G. O. M. of Ahmedabad, and passed three resolutions, the first of which was proposed by the Hon. Mr. Setalvad, seconded by Mr. J. V. Desai, B. A., barrister-at-law. The second resolution was proposed by Mr. T. T. Majumdas, barrister-at-law, seconded by Mr. R. M. Nilkanth, B.A., LL.B. The third was proposed by Mr. P.N. Bhatt, District pleader, and seconded by Dr. Benjamin. Besides the abovementioned gentlemen, there were several medical men, lawyers, Government officers and other respectable gentlemen. A similar public meeting was held also in Poona. Further on in his letter, he calls these gentlemen insolent agitators, which epithet they deserve as little as the abovementioned one. After "X." has taken the abovementioned undue liberty, I do not wonder at his calling the students "ignorant and irrepressible youngsters" as well as in using in connection with them "the upstart insolence of a few intoxicated youngsters." Would it not be better, sir, if writers like "X." were to think twice before they made such false statements in the newspapers without taking the trouble of thoroughly informing themselves upon any matter?—Yours, &c.,

THAKOR.

Ahmedabad, Nov. 6.

A RECREATION GROUND FOR MANDVIE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—Mr. Khimji Heerji Kayani has again put us under a high obligation by the fearless independence and high spirit he has shown by justly condemning the

tion—25 millions of persons having being carried off by it. In England the death rate was even higher.

In the 15th century the plague got a hold on nearly the whole of Europe.

1400 and 1405.—London severely visited.
1427.—In Dantzic and its neighbourhood 80,000 died.
1428.—It appeared at London again.
1438-39.—Germany.
1448-50.—Germany, Italy, France, Spain. It was supposed then that plague had its origin in Asia.
1466.—Paris lost 40,000.
1472.—England.
1477-85.—Cities of Northern Italy.
1485.—Brussels.
1499 to 1500.—London.

In the 16th century China was nearly depopulated, while in Europe—

1529.—Edinburgh.
1537-39.—London.
1547-48.—London, also in Italy and Germany.
1563-64.—London, a thousand dying weekly, the other parts of England being not in any better condition.

In Paris about this time plague was an everyday occurrence, of which some were less afraid than of headache.

1568.—Edinburgh.
1570.—Moscow and neighbourhood ; 200,000 died. Also Newcastle.
1572.—Lyons ; 50,000 deaths.
1574.—Edinburgh.
1575.—Originating in Constantinople, passing by sea-route to Malta, Sicily and Italy, and by land through the Austrian territories to Germany.
1576.—Italy. Venice losing 70,000. North of Europe.
1580-82.—London.
1585.—Breslau.
1593.—London.
1599.—London.

With the 17th century the plague seemed to disappear from Western Europe, the decline in its prevalence having begun to take place since the 16th century.

1603 (the year of accession of James I.)—London, 38,000 died. Oxford, Derbyshire, Newcastle, and generally diffused in England and Holland. In Egypt one million persons are said to have died. This plague lasted eight years in London.

1909.—The second great plague year, 11,785 died in London.

1020.—Northern Europe, especially Germany and Holland.

1025.—Third plague in London, 35,417 deaths.

1630.—Milan.

1632.—Derbyshire.

1633.—Fourth plague in London, 10,400 died. Newcastle losing more than a third of the population. Holland.—It lingered on in London till

1647.—The fifth plague killing 3,597.

1656.—Naples, 300,000 persons dying in the space of five months, Rome losing 14,000, Genoa 60,000, Minorca almost depopulated.

1657 and the next few years.—Spain, Germany, Holland, especially in 1663-64 Amsterdam losing 50,000, also Roterdam and Harlem, and Hamburgh.

1665.—London "The Great Plague" ; deaths being —May 43 ; June 590 ; July 6,137 ; August 17,036 ; September 31,159, after which it began to decline. The total number of deaths that year being 68,596 in a population estimated at 460,000, out of which again two-thirds are supposed to have fled to escape the contagion.

In December there was a sudden fall, but in 1666, 2,000 died in that town (London).

The plague of 1665 was widely spread over England having been transmitted from London, the near places having been affected the earlier.

In Cologne and the Rhine it continued till 1670.

1637-49.—Netherlands.

1668.—The last in France (till it reappeared in 1720).

1675-84.—North Africa, Turkey, Poland, Hungary, Austria, Germany, processing generally northward.

1675.—Malta lost 11,000.

1679.—Vienna, 76,000 or more.

1680.—Dresden.

1681.—Prague, 83,000.

1682.—Magdeburg. Halle 4,397 deaths out of a population of 10,000. Many North German cities. (In 1683 plague disappeared from Germany till 1707.)

In the beginning of the last century it was prevalent in Constantinople and along the Danube.

1703.—Ukraine.

1704.—Poland, Silesia, Lithuania, Prussia and a great part of Germany and Scandinavia. (In Prussia and Lithuania 283,000 persons died.)

1710.—Copenhagen.

1713.—Austria and Bohemia (causing great mortality in Vienna) and then Prague and Ratisbon.

1717.—Constantinople.

1719.—Transylvania, Hungary, Galicia and Poland.

1720-22.—Southern France, the plague having come from Syria. At this time quarantine regulations were first enforced in England.

1743.—Sicily.

1755-57.—Parts of European Turkey.

1770.—Maldavia (during the Russo-Turkish war) and then Wallachia, Transylvania and part of Hungary, Podolia, Volleynia, The Ukraine and the eastern part of Galicia.

[It is noteworthy that, after killing 300,000 persons and without being checked by any quarantine regulations it had a remarkably short duration and spontaneous limitation, illustrating the theory of Malthus when considered along with the war that was raging at the time.]

The remaining European Plague epidemics of the eighteenth century were inconsiderable, and on that account noteworthy as illustrating the theory that the disease while reappearing in the seats of the terrible earlier epidemics, was more limited in range and shorter in duration.

1785.—Transylvania.

1795-96.—Slavonia Livonya.

1798.—Volhynia.

1799-1800.—Syria and Egypt. Present century making two periods, 1800 to 1845 and 1853 to the present time.

1801.—Constantinople.

1802-3.—Constantinople.

1803-4.—From north of Caucasus to Russia.

1806.—Astrakhan.

1807.—Zareff.

Up to 1813.—The plague remained in Caucasus and Georgia.

1808.—Constantinople.

1809.—Smyrna.

1812.—The above places and Egypt.

1813.—Bucharest, Bosnia and then to Dalmatia.

1814-15.—Again in Egypt, Albania and Bosnia, Malta and Corfu Naja (on the east coast of Italy).

1824-25.—Tutchkoff, Cornstadt.

1828-29.—Maldavia, Wallachia, Bessarabia, Odessa and Crimea.

[Since 1824 to 1829 spread of the plague checked by strict isolation.]

1831.—Constantinople, Roumelia, Odessa.

1840.—Dalmatia.

1841.—Constantinople.

1833-45.—Egypt.

1833.—Western Arabia.

1838.—Benghazi in Tripoli (North Africa).

1837.—Mesopotamia.

1873 to 1876.—Irac.

1878-79.—The last in the European soil, on the banks of the Volga.—*Englishman.*

SPOON COMPETITION FOR CYCLISTS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Since the gymkhana cycle race has taken place, it has been a great inclination among many of the cyclists in Bombay to establish a Bicycle Spoon Competition Race to be run once a week on the Oval, where the much-longed-for track may some day be laid. The Volunteer Rifle Club have these spoon competitions, and it is a pity why the cyclists should not have one also, considering the large number of cyclists that are in Bombay. The competition should be on the same basis as the Rifle Club, *i.e.*, competitors should pay an entrance fee of, say, one rupee a head, and the total sum collected could be spent on the "Spoon." Bombay already boasts of a number of cycling clubs, and if some of them would take the initiative, I am sure the public would join them

Oct. 7. EK DUM.

TWIRLING FOR LARKS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—With reference to the paragraph in your English sporting letter, in your issue of the 3rd instant, on "Lark twirling," perhaps it will interest your sporting readers to know that an owl tied on a perch by one leg and planted in a field will attract larks better than the "twirler" by pulling with a string the free leg of the owl at short intervals. The eyes and movements of the owl thus attract the larks, but care must be taken not to shoot the owl.—Yours, &c.,

Oct. 4. SKY-LARK.

THE *Daily News* of Oct. 20 says :—The meeting at the St. James's Hall, last night, naturally recalled the Conference on the Eastern Question which was held in the same place just twenty years ago. Several references to that famous meeting were made last night, but we doubt whether there are more than two of the words spoken there in 1876 which still live in the mouths of men and have become political commonplaces. They occurred in the speech made by the late Prof. Freeman. The passage from which they were wrenched by Jingo critics was as follows:—"We are told that our dominion in India will be imperilled, that the civilised world will fall into atoms if a Russian ship should be seen in the Mediterranean. I answer, if it be so, duty must come first and interest second. Perish the interests of England, Perish our dominion in India, rather than that we should strike one blow or speak one word on behalf of the wrong against the right." It is a curious illustration of the evanescence of oratory that the best known, if not the only survival from the great display of 1876 should be two words torn from their context into a misrepresentation.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

ALTHOUGH the progress made with the Amir of Kabul in the matter of the Mohmand border has been slow, it is satisfactory to know that his Highness admits the correctness of the "paper" boundary as laid down in the Durand Agreement. This clears the way for negotiations as to how the boundary is to be made real and effective, and how a demarcation commisson could mark it out. Meanwhile however, the withdrawl of Afghan officials and irregular troops from Mittai in Bajour must be insisted upon, for their presence there is a direct infringement of the Treaty of 1893. The watershed between the Kunar and Panjkora river-systems was agreed upon as the Bajour frontier and Mittai is consequently well within the territory declared to be under British control. It is not, however, so much in this direction that the boundary question is likely to prove troublesome ; the watershed is a natural line which scarcely needs pillars to mark it. It is the splitting up of the large Mohmand tribe into two portions that is so difficult, for the tribesmen themselves have to be counted with. The British Government have no desire whatever to enter the country but they must safeguard the left flank of the Malakand-Chitral Road, and this can only be done by keeping intruders out of the tracts to the north of the Kabul River from Kam Dakka to Michni. If the Amir's outposts are allowed to be pushed forward into the Eastern Mohmand country, which he has now admitted to be beyond his sphere of influence, the influence of our Political Officers over the local tribes will cease, and there will be no guarantee of peace on the frontier. We know from experience in Waziristan and elsewhere how disturbing is the presence of an Afghan "agent," with his escort, on the borderland, and even the occupation of Mittai has alarmed the Khans of Dir and Nawagai who look to us for protection. Abdur Rahman may, in the end, agree unreservedly to a demarcation commission to mark out the frontier from Landi Kotal past Kam Dakka to the western border of Bajour ; but he may profess inability to protect our officers told off for the work from tribal attack. This difficulty, however, would not be an insuperable one ; strong escorts both of Indian and Afghan troops could be employed and the Mohmands at best are a contemptible enemy. The small length of frontier still left open must be demarcated sooner or later, and if a joint commission is agreed upon we are convinced that it would settle the points at issue in spite of all local opposition. The Government have half-a-dozen officers who would willingly undertake the business, all with experience of demarcation elsewhere and well-versed in the art of dealing with Pathan tribesmen.

THE management of the Salar Jung estates has at last been transferred from the hands of the Nziam's Peshi Secretary to that of the Board of Revenue. Complaints of the way in which the estate was being administered were so rife and had assumed such serious shape, that the Viceroy, on his visit to Hyderabad in November last year, had to inform the Nizam that the Government of India out of its sincere regard for the welfare of the Salar Jung family could not admit any sacrifice of their interests, and his Highness it is presumed was strongly recommended to see that a change of management was effected without delay. The Nizam fell in with Lord Elgin's suggestion by ordering the Peshi Secretary, Nawab Servar Jung, to make over charge of the estates to the Minister. But the process, like most Hyderabad business, proved to be a slow one, for it was only in August last and the transfer seems to have been carried out. Even now, it is said that although the estates have been given over to the Board, the records have not. If this is really true the omission is singularly unfortunate ; and it cannot be marvelled at that unpleasant insinuations are already abroad, together with demands for an inquiry. On the other hand, it is reported that the Minister is so much gratified with the Peshi Secretary's administration of the property that he has sanctioned an honorarium of Rs. 25,000 for his services, to come out of the estate funds. This story can scarcely be credited : for such a transaction, under the circumstances, would surely involve the interposition of the Government of India, which is virtually the guardian of the young minor and could not see the inheritance of the great Salar Jung squandered for the benefit of men who have done little service to the State.

ANOTHER Hyderabad matter to which attention has been re-directed is what is generally spoken of as the "Jewellery case" which has been before the public at intervals for the last year and a-half. In June, 1895 one Mirza Sabit Ali charged his three sons with having robbed him of jewellery to the value of 25 lakhs of rupees. The sons were arrested and thereupon delivered up a portion of the property in question of the value of between 11 and 12 lakhs, but they denied the impeachment of theft and pleaded that it had been a gift. They also denied having any more in hand than what they had given up. The accused had already been released from arrest by intervention of the Minister and the case was now taken out of the hands of the ordinary courts and made over to a Special Commission. This Commission took up its inquiry in August and after sitting pretty continuously through the autumn brought the case to a conclusion early in the present year. Some little more time was consumed in the drawing up of the report and then the Commissioners reported their findings, which were to be regarded as final to the Minister for his orders thereon. At this stage, somewhere towards the end of April last, when everyone expected that the final announcement was a matter of hours, the record was suddenly called for by the Nizam, and matters have remained at the point at which they were thus arrested through the summer. Now, however, just when the public had forgotten the case, or come to regard it as hung up for good, the sons have been arrested and an entirely new complexion has been given to the affair. The case has already given so good an illustration of the ways of the administration of justice at Hyderabad that no one will much care to know how it may end judicially : but it would be interesting to learn what has become of the property, and who is to have possession of it.

EVERY week of late, writes the Allahabad paper, an announcement has appeared that some particular camp-of-exercise has been countermanded, the last to be struck off the list being that which was to take place between Poona and Bombay. A few still hang in the balance, but as the certainty of famine becomes more pronounced nearly all will go by the board. In India proper artillery practice camps alone seem possible, for no great concentration of troops can take place while the country from Peshawar to the Deccan is suffering from drought. In Baluchistan alone, where no fear of scarcity exists, can a really big camp be held ; and General Gatacre is fortunate in being able to get together a respectable force for manœuvres. For the Quetta camp a liberal allotment of funds has been made and thus in one Command at least a portion of the troops will be trained in practical work. Elsewhere General Officers will have to content themselves with field days in and about Cantonments, but even these, if properly managed, can be made extremely instructive. Field-firing in particular might be carried on by the infantry in order to test the progress made in fire-discipline and control. With the fields deserted by cultivators there should be no difficulty experienced in the matter of ground for these exercises, and some valuable experiments might be made in long range firing with the Lee-Metford rifle. Camps-of-exercise are a necessity if the efficiency of the garrison is to be maintained at a high level, but with food supplies and fodder deficient in so many districts they cannot well be held this cold weather.

THE Hon'ble Sir Alfred Croft, Director of Public Instruction, Bengal, who returns from leave about the 23rd instant, is to be placed on special duty in connection with the re-organisation of the educational service.

THE Bengal Chamber of Commere is collecting all information it can obtain and taking the initial steps in regard to the threatened famine in order to relieve the distress. The Committee of the Chamber will in all probability hold a meeting on the 11th or 12th instant to discuss the matter and consider the question of relief.

THE Bicyclists in Simla are not content to be altogether deprived of exercise on wheels, and a petition to the Municipality has been numerously signed with a view to obtaining a relaxation of the rules next summer. All that is asked for is that the Mall from Snowdon to the Convent, within which distance is included the piece of level road known as the Ladies' Mile, should be reserved for bicycles from 7 to 10 a.m. This seems a very reasonable request and no doubt it will be granted. It is quite right to prohibit general riding all along the Mall at any hour and also along the ordinary roads, for there are so many sharp turns that accidents might easily occur, especially in the case of horses being alarmed. But there can surely be no objection to bicycling during a fixed time on a part of the Mall along which there is practically no traffic in the morning.

THE Pasteur Institute in India appears to be rather hanging fire again. Probably the appeal for funds recently made by the Honorary Seretary did not meet with the anticipated response. No reply appears to have been received from the Government of India yet. It is expected that the publication of the intentions of the Goevernment with regard to an annual subsidy will be followed by a period of renewed activity.

THE 26th and 35th Bengal Infantry, on arrival from Suakin, will be landed at Karachi, and thence railed to Jullender and Peshawar, respectively. The rest of the Suakin force will be disembarked at Bombay and railed to their destinations.

CAPTAIN F. G. CARDEW, 10th Bengal Lancers, has been selected to succeed to the vacancy in the Intelligence Branch of the Quartermaster-General's Department, which will shortly occur through Captain Robertson's having passed into the Staff College.

FAMINE relief works will have to be opened in parts of the Berars, where the cost of these can be easily defrayed, for, as we lately showed, there is a large accumulated balance of revenue at credit of the Nizam, which, if it is kept back for anything, may be supposed to be kept back for an emergency like the present. At any rate, it should come in very usefully now.

THE Spanish Government have declared quarantine against arrivals from Calcutta, owing to the plague scare. It appears that the Spanish Government intimated through their Vice-Consul, at Calcutta, that all goods arriving in Spain from Calcutta would be considered "contaminated." The Vice-Consul, however, has written to the Spanish Government with a view to have the order rescinded. Meantime, he has given a clean bill of health to the s.s. White Cross, which left Calcutta for Barcelona last Sunday.

SIR ANTONY MACDONNELL will probably pay a visit to Jubbulpore during the Viceroy's stay there, which will enable Lord Elgin to hold an infomal famine conference with the Lieutenant-Governor of the North-West on his one hand and the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces on the other. With the views of the Punjab authorities on the situation His Excellency was of course able to acquaint himself personally before leaving Simla, while he has been in touch with Sir Dennis Fitzpatrick during his stay at Delhi.

THE list of the Geological Survey Department has been sanctioned for the next field season. The field party in Rajputana will be under the superintendence of Mr. La Touche, whilst the Madras Presidency, where large corandum and iron ore deposits are now commanding considerable attention, will have two of the three superintendents, Messrs Middlemiss and Holland. One Assistant Superintendent, Mr. Smith, goes to Assam, Mr. Vredenburg goes to Central India, and Mr. Grimes goes to Burma. Mr. Hayden succeeds Mr. Holland in charge of the Museum and Laboratory at headquarters.

WITH the recent retirement of General Harry McLeod from the British Consulate at Pondichery, the last officer of the East India Company's old Madras Artillery passes out of employ in this country. There is, however, still left one officer in active employ, who is borne on the old Madras Artillery List, *viz.*, Colonel B. Alexander, Colonel on the Staff, Royal Artillery, Madras Command : but he was never a Company's officer, having entered the Service during the "transitional period," *viz.*, in 1859. There are now eight Company's officers left on the old Madras Artillery List. All of these are on the Unemployed Supernumerary List and have attained the rank of General in the Army. The senior among these, Sir Robert Cadell, entered the Service in 1842, and General McLeod, who is the most junior on the List, joined in 1853. The two officers on the "late Madras" Artillery List, who joined during the transitional period, are Colonel the Hon. Albert de Montmorency, who entered in 1858 and who has just been permitted to retire from the Service ; and Colonel Alexander who, as above stated, is Colonel on the Staff, R. A., Madras Command.

THERE is an exchange question in the Chin Hills as well as in India. In the diary of the operations of the Military Police column which was sent to Kairuma's village last cold weather, Lieut. C. H. Turner tells us that at Tyao, some three days' march from the destination of the column, they were met by coolies who "were very anxious to exchange rupees with Her Majesty's head uncrowned on them for those bearing crowned heads, offering two or three sweet potatoes for the exchange." The ingenious traders, it seems, who visit these regions, have persuaded the rude tribesmen that a rupee with a crowned head is more valuable than one with the head uncrowned, and no doubt reap a considerable profit from the delusion. In one village Lieutenant Turner found a tradition current which shows that Rudyard Kipling's imagination did not go beyond the fact when he conceived the story of Naugay Doolah. At the time of the 1st Burma War so the Shurgnen greybeards say, three English soldiers deserted and wandered across the hills, evidently hoping to make their way to Calcutta. They arrived at Shurgnen village and, having been well received, they settled down and eventually married Chiefs' daughters. They remained here nine years and then again started on their travels. They left various articles with the villagers, and told them that they or their descendants would return to claim these goods. These articles, which include drinking cups, plates and other utensils, were all carefully concealed in a cave, but now the villagers say that the village having been moved the secret of the exact position of this cave has been lost, though they all declare there is such a cave in existence. The story, as Lieutenant Turner remarks, is probably true ; for several Europeans are known to have deserted during the 1st Burma War, and settled in the border villages between Burma and the Chin Hills, and their descendants still remain. The Chins of course consider that we are the descendants of those early explorers returned to the Chin Hills as foretold.

A FEW years ago, remarks the *Pioneer*, it was believed that *padouk*, the hard red timber produced in the Andamans, had a great future before it. A serious blow to its growing popularity in Europe has, however, been given through inferior qualities being shipped from the islands. In 1890, the gross forest revenue of the Andamans was over 1½ lakhs, which gave a surplus of nearly Rs. 30,000, in 1893 it had risen to nearly 4½ lakhs and the surplus was little short of 2 lakhs after all expenditure had been provided for. In 1894-95 the gross revenue dropped to Rs. 1,14,000 and the surplus disappeared, a deficit of Rs. 8,000 taking its place. This change is described as a remarkable one in the annual review of the Inspector-General of Forests, and he states that "this unfortunate result was due in some measure to a careless selection of the *padouk* timber sent to the London market." This only goes to show that when any new product is on the boom, as *padouk* certainly was, it is of the first importance that the quality should be maintained at the original level. The *padouk* cargoes sent from the Andamans in 1894 were actually unsaleable and hence a heavy loss to the State. It will take some time for this timber to recover its good name ; but it has properties which are most valuable and if the best kinds only are shipped the demand for it will revive. There is, probably, no case on record in the Forest Department where such a falling-off in the trade in a particular class of timber has occurred as that reported from, the Andamans.

THE DECCAN SABHA.

FOR some time past, say's a prospectus just issued under this heading the conviction has been forcing itself on many earnest lovers of political progress in the country that it was necessary to take effective steps to give adequate expression to the spirit of moderate liberalism which animates the more thoughtful leaders of public opinion on this side of India. When the Poona Sarvajanik Sabha was first established twenty-five years ago, it was intended by its promoters to serve as an exponent of such public opinion in the Deccan, generally in matters of public interest, and for many years this function was admittedly discharged by that body to the satisfaction of the whole country. The Sabha always aimed at securing the co-operation of all classes and it scrupulously avoided identifying itself with any preponderant sectional interest. Recently, however, the conditions which ensured this cautious balance of judgment have been to a large extent disturbed ; and taking a technical advantage of a certain laxity in the constitution of the Sabha, sectional interests have now obtained an ascendancy, which, added to the general spirit of reaction, has alienated the sympathies of those whose long association with the Sabha was principally instrumental in building up for it whatever prestige it possesses and securing to it the measure of success it has achieved as an intermediary between the Government and the people. One result of this alienation has been that for the last year and a half the voice of the Sabha has almost been silent on the great public questions of the day, and it has busied itself with small matters in a spirit which is not calculated to further true public interests. It was hoped by those of its friends who had devoted their best energies—almost a life time's work—to its advancement that things would correct themselves after a temporay departure from the old traditions. But all those who had cherished this hope most fondly have been forced by stress of circumstances to admit that there is now no chance of such a result being reached and that the only way to set matters right is not to abstain from all public movements, but to put their own shoulders to the wheel, and by guarding against the possibility of old mistakes, repeating themselves to secure a well conducted political organization, which will subserve, in these more advanced times, the interests identified with moderate and liberal public opinion.

To make such an organization more effective, it is proposed to make an endeavour to secure to it the active co-operation of the District Associations which have recently been established in most of the Deccan districts. Purely District Associations have their uses, but simply they can never command that potential voice which alone can ensure the confidence of Government. Thanks to the Congress gatherings of the last twelve years, the necessity of such a union or rather such mutual co-operation is now felt to be the most pressing requirement of the times. For the next year or two, this part of the country is threatened with a repetition of all the horrors of famine and pestilence which will tax all available resources of the people and of Government to the uttermost, and it therefore now becomes more than ever necessary that an effort should be made to bring together the wisdom and practical experience of all thoughtful people everywhere, independently of class differences.

It is with this view that the present Association has been started and the names of the signatories to this declaration will, it is hoped, be a sufficient guarantee that no pains will be spared to ensure its success. Liberalism and Moderation will be the watchwords of this Association. The spirit of Leberalism implies a freedom from race and creed prejudices and a steady devotion to all that seeks to do justice between man and man, given the rulers the loyalty that is due to the law they are bound to administer but securing at the same time to the ruled the equality which is their right under the law. Moderation imposes the conditions of never vainly aspiring after the impossible or after to remote ideals, but striving each day to take the next step in the order of natural growth by doing the work that lies nearest to our hands in a spirit of compromise and fairness. After all, political activities are often more for the particular results achieved but for the process of political education which is secured by exciting interest in public matters and promoting the self-respect and self-reliance of citizenship. This is no doubt a slow process but all growth of new habits must be slow to be real. It was in this spirit that the work of the Sarvajanik Sabha was till recently conducted and those who took part in the work propose to continue it on a new and enlarged basis in the Association which is now started under the name of the Deccan Sabha.

It need hardly be said that by those whose best work was given so long to the Sarvajanik Sobha, this step has been taken most reluctantly and after a a severe mental struggle. The rupture of old ties in the case of some as dear and strong as any ties could be—is always painful, but there are occasions when public duty requires even this great sacrifice. It is felt that those persons and only a deliberate conviction that this is so, reconciles them to the step now taken and the effort which it costs.

The following is the list of some of the first members of the Sabha who are also the signatories to this declaration. Rao Bahadurs Vishnu Moreshvar Bhide, Pensioner First Class Sub-Judge, Narayan Bhai Dandekar, Late Director of Public Instruction, Berars, Shriram Bhikaji Jadar, B.A., C.I.E, Late Director of Public Instruction, Berars, Vishnu Balkrishna Sohoni, late Principal Tr. College Poona, Naro Mahadev Thosar Pensioner 1st Class Sub-Judge, Ganesh Govind Gokhale, late State Engineer, Gondal, Kupuswami Mudliar, Bapu Purushottam Joshi, Pensioner Deputy Collector, Messrs. Kashinath Parasharm Gadgil, Barrister at Law, Damodar Vinayak Kirtane, Barister at Law, Kashinath Govind Natu, pleader, Shrimant Chintamanrao Vishwanath alias Bhau Saheb Natu, Gangaram Bhau Mhaske, pleader, Raghunath Daji Nagarkar, pleader, Vithal Raghunath Tulpule, pleader, Vishnu Anant Patvardhan, B.A., pleader, Dinkar Hari Waknis, B.A., LL.B., pleader, Vinyak Vishnu Ranade, B.A., LL.B., High Court pleader, Gopal Krishna Gokhale, B.A., Professor Fergusson College, Cowasji Jamsetji, Vaman Vishnu Lele, pleader, Motisa Bulasa, B.A., Keshav Ramchandra Ranade, Contractor, Saharam Ramchandra Phadake, Atmaram Vinayak Pathkar, Naro Bhaskar Deodhar, Pensioner Assistant Deputy Educational Inspector, Rangnath Bapuji Melag, Vaman Balkrishna Ranade, editor *Dnyan Chakshu*, and Sitaram Ganesh Devdhar, B.A., editor *Sudharak*.

INDIAN YARNS IN CHINA.

MESSRS. FRAMJI AND CO's cotton circular, dated Hongkong, Oct. 21, says :—Unfavourable advices having been received from Bombay, some large importers, during the first period of the past fortnight, were eager sellers, and consequently they had to submit to a concession of dols. 2 in various instances, especially in various threads of No. 20 which, being then comparatively less in demand here, met with the full brunt of the decline. No. 10 very nearly experienced the same decline in superior grades, but medium and low-priced qualities met with a fair reception on account of the lower range of their values. No. 12 has continued pretty much on the same lines as during the previous fortnight, and No. 16 without any very particular demand has been also quoted at former values. Under the belief of rupee exchange further lowering down than it has done during the past fortnight, and values consequently increasing, speculators were to some extent to the fore this time, and they for a time went in for what they could get at the highest concession, but latterly importers under the daily decline of rupee exchange had to rein themselves up. This not only arrested the fall in prices, but the lost ground was very nearly recovered in some cases, and anyhow the fair extent of transactions has been reached, and about 7,700 bales have changed ownership as under :—

2,500 bales of No. 20	sold at dols.	92½	to dols.	99	
600 "	"	16	"	83	to " 89 and 92½
1,200 "	"	12	"	76	to " 83
3,325 "	"	10	"	73	to " 80½
75 "	"	8	"	71½	to " 73

leaving unsold stock—under arrivals of 12,200 bales and shipments coastwise and northwards of about 5,000 bales—at about 20,500 bales consisting of

6,500 bales of No. 20		5,300 bales of No. 10	
6,500 "	" 16	150 "	" 8
1,500 "	" 12	550 "	" 6

If the late rains expected in the cotton districts in India do not fall and the drought continues, the position of Yarn market may materially alter. The American Crop, according to latest New York telegrams, is not anticipated to be any thing under an average one, and that may possibly nullify the anticipated adverse turn. Exchanges on India closes to-day at Rs. 175½ wire and Rs. 176 post.

In Shanghai there was a good demand from Tientsin and Newchwang for Nos. 10 and 20, but, as the case was in this market, importers owing to adverse advices from Bombay had to work out at a concession of more than a tael. Latterly, on the decline of rupee exchange, some hardening ensued with the result that the Chinese speculators met the requirements of the country markets on importers withholding operations. No. 16 under heavy stocks has continued under cloud, and, barring a sale of a large lot of F. Petit "Fish," others have been very nearly absolutely neglected. Sales total 6,000 bales made up of

3,000 bales of No. 20	sold at	Tls.	71,25	to 73
600 "	"	16	"	" 67,50 to 66
2,400 "	"	10	"	" 57,25 to 61,75 and 63

leaving about 23,000 bales unsold in stock. Exchange on India has been advised at Rs. 243½ wire and Rs. 244 post.

In Japan No. 20 is dols 94, 75, and No. 16 dols 94.

THE regulations under Section 334 of the Calcutta Municipal Consolidation Act, relating to the adoption of special measures against the plague, are published in the current *Calcutta Gazette*.

"WHEN FEVER BURNS AND AGUE FREEZES no leay a moment in using Squibb's Ague Specific, the King of Fever Remedies, Re. 1, of MADON, SONS & Co., Bombay.

OPENING MEETING OF A NEW LIBRARY AT BULSAR.

A CORRESPONDENT writes :—The want of a public library has been much discussed in your valuable journal by four of the members of the Bulsar Native General Library, which was all of a sudden removed to the Municipal Hall by its secretary, a place quite out of reach of the people. It is useless to say that the papers have been discontinued, and only the dead-stock of the library lies into the Municipal Hall, where no one goes. From the time the library was so removed, Messrs. Brijbukhandass Maneckial, Dinshaw Bejonji Maneckshaw, and Jehangirji K. Maneckshaw tried hard to start a new library. Their endeavours were crowned with signal success, for in less than a month more than sixty persons enrolled themselves as members, and the public subscribed about Rs. 600 to the donation fund.

The opening meeting of the library was, yesterday, held under the presidentship of Mr. Manchershaw Bomanji Chothia, of Bombay, who has contributed a handsome sum of Rs. 500 to the fund of the library. His father, Mr. Bomanji Shapurji Chothia, has also supplied the library with tables, chairs some other furniture, and books, worth Rs. 250, and has also expressed his desire to contribute a handsome sum to the fund. The library hall was crowded with subscribers and members. The president having taken the chair, Mr. J. K. Maneckshaw read as follows :—That there is a dire want of a public library in Bulsar, has for a long time been undisputed. There has been a semblance of it, but those who have had the charge of it have neglected it, and have so conducted themselves that the sympathy of a very large portion of the public has been alienated from it. There was, however, a desire of some of the public to start a library, which should be free from the turmoils which has doomed the fate of the old one. Their modest endeavours were, however, soon crowned with success, for about sixty promised to become members of the library. An offer of Rs. 500 by Mr. Manchershaw Bomanji Chothia, and his wife, Bai Pirozbai, and a present of books, worth about Rs. 250, by Bai Jeevanai B. Chothia, was accepted by the promoters of the library, on condition that the library be called the Bai Avabai Library, Bulsar, and that the said fund of Rs. 500 should be increased by a subscription from the public of Bulsar to at least Rs. 1,000, and that such accumulated sum be invested in the names of the trustees appointed by the donor, and that interest of the said sum should only be used for the purposes of the library, and that the library should not be removed from its present place or from any other place to which it may be removed without the previous consent of the donor. It is a matter of no little joy that the fund has increased to more than Rs. 1,000, and no less than sixty-five members are now on the roll of the Bai Avabai Library.

After this, without much discussion, the rules and regulations, mostly taken from those of the J. N. Petit Fort Reading Room and Library, were passed.

After the rules and regulations were passed, Mr. Dinshaw Maneckji proposed that no Government officials can be elected members of the managing committee. He argued, in support of the proposition, that it was mainly through the interference of the officials that the old library received its death-blow. They would have papers and periodicals first at their places, and if these gentlemen would in future meddle with the affairs of the library, there is not a shadow of doubt that this institution would lose its present popularity and would have the fate of the old one. (Applause.) Mr. Maneckshaw Bejonji seconded the proposition.

The proposal was put to vote, and in spite of the remonstrance of the president and the promoters of the library, such was the bitter feeling against the native officials here that the proposal was carried amidst deafening cheers by seventeen votes against four. After the proposal was carried, the president declared it *ultra vires* on the ground that the rule, giving every member the right to be elected director, had already been passed, and the present proposal according to the rules could only be put after six months.

Messrs. Durlabhji R. Desai, B.A., LL.B., Brijbhukhandas Maneckial, pleader, and Jehangirji. K. Maneckshaw were unanimously elected president, secretary, and treasurer, respectively. Three other members of the managing committee were to be elected and six were proposed. According to the rules votes were taken by ballot. The hall resounded with cheers when the president declared Messrs. Dinshaw Bejonji, Cooverji Bhaidas, and Dinshaw Maneckji as members of the committee, being elected by twenty-two, twelve and twelve votes, respectively. The other candidates, Messrs. Dhunjishaw Bejonji, Jehangirji Maneckji, and Dinshaw Postwalla secured eleven, eight, and two votes, respectively.

In the same way, Messrs. Tribhovandas Jamnadas and Jehangirji Maneckji were elected auditors by twelve and twenty-three votes, respectively. The third candidate, Mr. Bomanshaw Bejonji, secured only ten votes.

Mr. Brijbhukhandass Maneckial, thereafter, in eloquent terms, thanked Messrs. Bomanji Shapurji Chothia and Manchershaw B. Chothia for rendering valuable assistance to the library, and proposed that a letter of condolence and sympathy be sent to Mr. and Mrs. Bomanji S. Chothia for the sad untimely death of their beloved daughter, Bai Avabai. The proposal being seconded by Mr. Ardeshir Sanjana, was carried with acclamation.

Three cheers for the president terminated the proceedings of the meeting.

BOMBAY RACES, 1897.

TO BE HELD ON FEBRUARY 20TH, 23RD, 25TH AND 27TH.

(For first entries see Racing Calendar No. 11 dated 15th October 1896, pages 396, 397 and 398.)

FIRST DAY—SATURDAY, 20TH FEBRUARY 1897.

FOURTH RACE.—"The Gaye Cup." Distance—6 furlongs. First Entries 15, Rs. 40. Second Entries, Rs. 80.
16 Mr J B's g aus m Zeo.

FIFTH RACE.—"The Importers' Plate." Distance—5 furlongs. First Entries 3, Rs. 40. Second Entries, Rs. 80.
4 H H Aga Khan's ch aus m Maud.

SIXTH RACE.—"The Bombay Gold Cup." Distance—R. C. and the straight i. e. about 1 mile and 5 furlongs. First Entries 13, Rs. 150. Second Entries, Rs. 300.
16 Mr J B's b aus h Nobleman.

SECOND DAY—TUESDAY, 23RD FEBRUARY 1897.

FIRST RACE.—"The Turf Club Cup." Distance—R. C. and Distance. First Entries 18, Rs. 50. Second Entries, Rs. 100.
19 Mr Johnson's ch a h Sterling.

THIRD RACE.—"The Melton Stakes." Distance—1 mile. First Entries, Rs. 25.
Capt Kettlewell's g a p Picnic.
Mr D R P's ng a p Jhansooj.
Mr S A W's ch a p Hilele.
Mr Artin A Essaye's ch a p Creditor.
Mr Ali bin Ameer's b a p Contractor.
Mr Ahmed Bushari's ch a p Suez.
Mr Eustomjee Byramjee's g a p Kola.
Mr Abdool Rizzac Curtas' b a p Guzzanffar.
Mr Abdool Rizzac Curtas' ch a p Safeer.
Aga S Shah's g a p Firefly.

FIFTH RACE.—"The Harris Stakes." Distance—1 1-4 mile. First Entries 18, Rs. 50. Second Entries, Rs. 100.
19 Mr J B's b aus h Nobleman.
20 Mr D R P's b aus geld Roy by Kingsborough dam Elenor.

SIXTH RACE.—"H. H. Aga Khan's Purse." Distance R. C. and straight. First Entries, Rs. 40.
H H Aga Khan's g a c Hooker.
H H Aga Khan's g a c Meheraj.
H H Aga Khan's b a gal Helios.
Mr Johnson's bk a gal President.
Mr D E Sassoon's g a h Khosroo.
Mr D E Sassoon's b a c Valma.
Mr Ahmed Bushari's g a gal Chanda.

THIRD DAY—THURSDAY, 25TH FEBRUARY 1897.

SECOND RACE.—"The Second Dealers' Plate." Distance—1 mile. First Entries 6, Rs. 50.
Mr S A W's g a gal Mistake.
Mr Quarine' b a h Holmswood.
Mr Saad Ul Nassir's ch a gal Shariff.
Mr Ali bin Ameer's ch a gal Scimiter.
Mr Ali bin Ameer's b a gal Grator.
Mr Munjil Moshin's g a h Kohinoor.
Mr Ali bin Taleb's ch a gal Shoiman.
Mr Ali bin Taleb's ch a gal Red Ruby.
*Mr Abdool Rahman Budder's g a gal Maaddi.

THIRD RACE.—"The Stud Stakes." Distance—1 mile. First Entries 6, Rs. 30. Second Entries, Rs. 60.
7 Major Brigg's ch ch g General.
8 Aga S Shah's ch ch h Faust.

FOURTH RACE.—"The Zoroastrian Purse." Distance—6 furlongs. First Entries 10, Rs. 40. Second Entries, Rs. 80.
11 Mr D R P's br aus geld Roy.
12 H H Aga Khan's ch aus m Maud.

FOURTH DAY—SATURDAY, 27TH FEBRUARY 1897.

FIRST RACE.—"The Winners' Handicap." Dist

ECHOES OF SCIENCE.

ACCORDING to Professor Hospitalier, the well-known French electrician, acetylene gas, the new illuminant, will be useful in country houses, castles, villas, and so forth, were ordinary gas cannot be had, and the electric light is too expensive or troublesome. No other illuminant can rival it in cheapness, beauty, and convenience in certain circumstances. All that is required to produce it is a small gas generator and holder, a little water, and the carbide of calcium which yields it in presence of water. The heat generated by the carbide in contact with water during the evolution of the gas may, however, cause an explosion, and inventors of generators will require to overcome this drawback before the public will have much confidence in their apparatus.

Mr. Fridlander has tested the dustiness of the air in various parts of the world, with the help of an Aitken Pocket Dust Counter. His results are given in the "Quarterly Journal of the Royal Meteorological Society," and, as might be expected, show that the air in some parts of the Pacific Ocean is perhaps the purest on earth. During 8 days of a voyage in the Pacific, the number of dust particles in a cubic centimetre was only 540 (the centimetre is about 4-10 inch).

As the vessel neared New Zealand, the number rose to over 1,000; but so far as his observations go, the average dustiness of Pacific air is 613 particles per cubic centimetre. His most interesting results are those illustrating the fact that a fog clears the air of dust. Before and during the fog, the number of particles in a cubic centimetre was found to be thousands in the Atlantic, Pacific, and Mediterranean, but when the fog cleared it had fallen to hundreds. Rain also washes the air clear of dust, and Mr. Fridlander's lowest figure was obtained in the Indian Ocean after heavy rain. It was 210 particles. It is for this reason, as well as the extent of heath and, that the rainy West Coast of Argyleshire, and some parts of Ireland, enjoy remarkably pure air.

According to recent experiments described in the "Medical Record," each pint of air breathed by an adult in a city contains about 15,000 microbes. In some places the number rises to millions. This microbe laden air is taken into the air passages, and when it is thrown out it is quite sterile. It is also sterile in the naso-pharingeal cavity, a fact which shows how important it is to breathe habitually through the nose, which is a microbe destroyer.

Do the sun-spots affect the weather of the earth? Professor Norman Lockyer and other eminent men of science believe they do. On the other hand, there are some who repudiate the notion. These, however, seem to expect that the influence of the sun-spots should be felt everywhere on the earth's surface in the same way. Having regard to the instability and variability of the weather, this is probably an error; and, as Mr. A. B. MacDowall, F.R.Met.S., has recently pointed out in "Nature," we should not expect to find a similar effect everywhere, but rather "an average effect, a tendency, a preponderance." A [illegible] has made of the meteorological statistics study which he seems to show that the sun-spots do affect the weather there. Mr. MacDowall formerly showed that the weather of Greenwich was apparently influenced by the sun-spots.

Dr. Frolich, in "Uber Land und Meer," describes the "electric sucker" fish of the Nile, which the ancient Egyptians called the "sucker thunderer god" and worshipped in the city of Gyrrhynchos. It is not to be confounded with the electric shed, or Zitterwels of the Germans. It grows to the length of a foot, and lives at the bottom of the water. When touched it gives a smart shock of electricity. Whiting pouts have also been known to give a shock, and it would appear that a number of fishes, now harmless, once possessed an electric apparatus which has gradually become obsolete.

Mr. William Paul, an American inventor of a flying-machine, built on the model of an albatross, had a narrow escape from death during a recent trial at a height of 65 feet a of the apparatus. When it brought it to the ground, a gust upset the machine and he not seriously hurt. He Mr. Paul was stunned, but apparatus of bamboo. intends to build a lighter a

One of the principal causes of explosions in coal mines is what is called a "blown-out shot," that is, a blast which has failed to blown out into the gallery and mingle with those from the coal, as well as the explosive state of the atmosphere. An explosion in coal dust, to produce an ex the Bruner coal Mine, mosphere. An explosion in aced to this cause. New Zealand, has been tr

It is commonly believed that flowers attract in sects by their fine appearance, but M. Plateau, of the Belgian Academy, throws doubt on the assumption. In a large bed of showy dahlias he covered up the finest flowers, hiding the petals of some and also the discs of others, yet daily as the exposed blooms; bees in particular pushed sought these flowers as greedily their way under the coverings. Hence Plateau infers that the insects are guided rather by their sense of smell than sight.

Mr. Ogden N. Rood, of Columbia University, New York, has succeeded in taking Rontgen cryptographs by reflecting the rays from a plate obtained in this manner are distorted like shadows thrown by oblique rays of light, and the deformations tend to show that the Rontgen rays can be reflected from a mirror, surface, much as light is reflected. Rontgen rays Platinum reflects about 1-230th part falling on it at an angle of 45 degrees.

The most northerly mine on the globe is at Omalik, on the Fish River, near Golovin Bay, in Northern Western Alaska. The mineral worked is galena, or lead ore, with silver in it. It can only be worked in summer, owing to the cold, and the miners are chiefly Eskimo.

At the recent Buffalo meeting of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, it was proposed to hold their annual meeting next year at Toronto, so as to welcome the British Association to the American Continent, but, after a warm debate, the motion was defeated, and the time and place of meeting were left to the discretion of the Council of the Association.

The kite record was broken recently at the Blue Hill Observatory, near Boston, U.S., 6140 feet above the sea. The meteorologists of this observatory take observations of the upper air by flying tailless kites of the Eddy and Hargrave types, with self-recording meteorological instruments attached. One of the Eddy kites attained an altitude of 7333 feet above the sea level, or considerably over a mile above the ground. The temperature at this height was 20 degrees Fahr. less than at the surface.

The "Psychologie des Foules," of M. Gustave Le Bon, and the lectures of Professor Bernheim, of Nancy, on "Suggestion Collective," have shown that crowds, whether in a drawing-room, [illegible]isms of mental power, are vicious reason. The "suggestion," and act on impulse, not to superior, but intelligence of a crowd is not that of its words, symbols, its inferior members. It loves catch- above a syllo- colours, costumes. It prizes a badge gism, and is easily taken with unreas-

Dr. J. Walter Fewkes, of the Bureau of American Ethnology, has excavated at the village of Awatobi, and Arizobi, Chevlon, and Chaves in New Mexico ancient pottery na, and made a large collection of archæ- which and other relics of superior workmanship will be added to the U. S. National Mus- eum.

Dr. Levis Swift, of Echo Mountain, California, discovered a small bright comet, one degree east of the sun on September 20th. The following day it was noted of the sun and fainter.

The following tests were made with sand water on to determine the effects produced by heat and [illegible]ons. The reloaded columns of various sectional form our recent sults should be read in connection with as indicative note of the strength of cast-iron columns in large. In the ed by experiments made at Leeds Co[illegible] fracture took present instance the loads at which fractured with the place were extremely small when compared from the ultimate strength of the pillars as deduced—which were usual formula. In each case the pillars contained in a not of unusual proportions—were used whilst being vertical position and subjected to heated iron column, loaded. In one case a hollow cast was about 450 whose estimated breaking strength when cold, at 35 tons, failed, after it had been made to loaded, had its tons. (2) A similar column, similarly [illegible] the following temperature gradually raised. At [illegible]C., 1,075 deg. points—675 deg. Fahr., 775 deg. Fahr. No. 1 failed—a Fahr., and also at the point at which [illegible]pparently the jet of water was directed against it. A [illegible] column. (3) water did not affect the strength of the [illegible] forms are Steel-built columns of different sections of these the also experimented upon. In the first the temperature load was gradually applied whilst the [illegible]200 deg. Fahr. was being raised from 1,035 deg. to 1,[illegible]with a load of the column failed at the latter point [illegible]mated breaking tons, or at about one-eighth its estimated was loaded with ength. In the second the column of its estimated tons, or to about 28 per cent. aded for about ten aking strength. This load is carried raised to 1,300 nutes. The temperature was nearly resulted. Fahr., when failure immediately

In 1840 a pound of coal propelled a displacement ight of 0578 ton about 8 knots per cent. of the ight was only 1-10th of this, 9/10. machinery, and placement representing the hu[illegible] and the screw pro- l. In 1850, with iron vessels 0·6 ton was propeller ller, a displacement weight of [illegible] proportion of cargo knote by 1 lb of coal, but the 6 ton. In 1860, with d risen to 27 per cent., or 0·7 surface condenser, 0·82 gher boiler pressure and the filled 10 knots, and the n displacement was propo[illegible]70, when the compound argo was 33 per cent. In 1[illegible] was propelled 10 knots, ngine came into use, 1·8 to of the whole. In 1890 the the cargo being 50 per cent. [illegible]ere driving a displace- enormous cargo steamers [illegible] with 55 per cent. of cargo ment of 3·14 tons, 13 knots,

THE FAR EAST.

THE Japanese Press and the Japanese authorities are agitating themselves to an extraordinary extent over the allegations of complicity on the part of Japanese nationals in Manila in the plot to overthrow Spanish supremacy in the Philippine Islands. It is asserted that three Japanese had smuggled 3,000 firearms in a port in the South of Luzon, and the Japanese merchant in Manila have been very strictly watched by the Spanish authorities, have had their houses searched, and have been subjected to what they are inclined to set forth as indignities. Mr. Shimizu, the Acting Japanese Consul in Hongkong, has returned from Manila where he had gone to protect his nationals and enquire into their grievances, and has sent his Government an elaborate report. After the China-Japan war, many Japanese newspapers openly advocated further aggression southward, and urged the annexation of the Philippines, as a complement to the new acquisition of Formosa. This may have lent colour to the idea that the Japanese were concerned in the present rebellion. In the meanwhile, the Japanese Government has despatched an official to Manilla to look after Japanese interests, and a couple of warships have also gone to the Philippines. The modern Empire is nothing if not energetic.

In Corea, matters are reported to be adjusting themselves to the new conditions. Improvement at the Court and in the administration, it is to be hoped, will be followed by material progress throughout the country. Here Japanese influence is getting weaker and weaker, whilst the Russians are in the ascendancy.

The Japanese are virtually reconstructing the Kelung railway in Formosa. They realso boring artesian wells at Kelung and Taiwan. It is said that 'Having before their eyes the striking object lesson of Hongkong, where, by means of a plentiful water supply and judicious planting, the island has been converted from a hot-bed of disease into a salubrious and pleasant resort, the Japanese seem resolved that Formosa shall profit by that experience.'

Another German military instructor has been attacked in North China—this time at Lu-tai. His house was attacked by his own soldiers. He held his own, however, and upon his shooting the first man to enter his house, the other ruffians decamped. Ten of the ringleaders were subsequently beheaded.

Colonel Jeffards, an American civil engineer, writes to our Tientsin contemporary that he is likely to secure the contract for building the projected Hankor-Peking railway. We are afraid, Col. Jeffards is too sanguine. We have been informed that this line will not be laid for some considerable time, and that an experiment will be made by constructing a line from Nanking to Tientsin. There is no word of railways in South China. As usual, it will be the last to move forward. The Protestant and Roman Catholic missionaries have come into regrettable conflict in various parts of China. We do not discuss the causes of quarrel, but we feel sure all foreigners will regret to witness active hostilities between these branches of the Christain Church. It is an unedifying spectacle for the heathen then are struggling to bring to a knowledge of the loving kindness of Christianity.

Mr. Stephen Hart, the whilom war correspondent, and an ex-officer of the British Army, has been committed for trial at Shanghai on a charge of arson.

The incipient rebellion near Swatow has collapsed. The prompt action of the Viceroy at Canton and the local officials helped greatly to prevent the spread of the insurrection. It is said by those who ought to know that the decisive measures adopted by the German Government over the mollim outrage of 1895 accounted for the energetic action of the Chinese officials on this occasion.

The prospects of the new treaty port of Hangchow are said to be bright, but foreign traders in China are wondering why the Japanese should have insisted on the opening of Soochow near Shanghai instead of another port in South China.

The cotton crops throughout the country are reported to be very abundant. We hope the general improvement in all manner of crops will lead to a revival of trade. For some months trade has been in a very backward state in all the Treaty Ports.

Of progress in China there is absolutely no sign, beyond the establishment of an Imperial Post and the talk of railroads. The Peking correspondent of the *N.-C. Daily News* (who is at all times well-informed of internal affairs in China) is disposed to take an extremely pessimistic view of the situation, and we can say his opinions are only too strongly corroborated by actual fact. He says: "The Empire may be declared open, transit passes may be granted, internal barrier duties abolished, and yet the goods are subjected to extortions *en route* which no amount of foresight and precaution can avoid. The dishonesty and corruption of the officially-poorly-paid mandarins and their unpaid following will thwart the best intentions and fairest provisions of the central week and impecunious government." He takes a more hopeful view of the railway schemes and their probable effect on the country, but on the whole 'Chinese eyes have not been oppened by the late disastrous war—the good it was expected to accomplish has vanished; she was asleep before the war with one eye only open,—now both are shut; she has simply turned over and gone to sleep more profoundly than ever.' All this is, we are sorry to say, only too true.

Were it not for the seriousness of the subject, it would be amusing to us in Hongkonk to read of the steps taken in Colombo, Calcutta, and particularly in Bombay, to combat the bubonic plague or to prevent its introduction. The Bombay authoities, instead of profiting from Hongkong's sad experience, are groping about, wasting energy and money uselessly. After all the talk we have had of the federation of the Empeire, it would have been an easy and inexpensive matter to have telegraphed to Hongkong for advice, and by this time the whole of the documentary information in the hands of the Hongkong authorities might, with beneficial results, have been in the possession of the authorities in India. We heartily sympathise with Bombay and the other places in India where the plague has appeared, and we hope the precautions taken at Culcutta and Colombo will prove effectual in preventing the appearance of the fell disease in the crowded and insanitary districts of these cities.

In Hongkong, we have to record the sudden death of Capt. James Stewart, the well-known commander of the Chanese Customs curuiser Kaipan. Capt. Stewart was employed by the Viceroy of Canton in the sixties, and transferred to the Customs service in 1888.

Another death that falls to be recorded is that of Major G. K. Moore, of the army Pay Department, Major Moore was a comparatively young man; he was only 39 years of age. He was suffering from liver complaint, and had been in weak health almost since his arrival in the Colony in 1893.

The British barque West York, dismasted in a recent typhoon at the southern extremity of the island of Formosa, was towed into the harbour on the 18th instant.

It is now stated from the North that Mr. H. J. Troughton, Secretary to Rear-Admiral Oxley, was drowned in a small lake near Sivoutch Bay, where he had probaby been ashore on a shooting expedition.

The Volunteer Camp at stonecutter's Island was struck on the 19th inst. It has been very successful. It was well attended, especially by the members of the Field Battery, and some excellent instruction was imparted to our civilan soldiers. After dinner on the 17th inst., speeches were delivered by Dr. J. W. Carrington, Chief Justice; Hon. T. H. Whitehead, Mr. J. J. Francis, Q.C. and Major Pemberton, R.B. (the Comandant). The three civilians intimated their intention to present prizes to the Corps. A successful feature of the encampment was a witty and brightly-written *Camp Gazette*, edited and compiled by members of the Corps.—*Overland China Mail* Oct. 22.

INTERNATIONAL PREJUDICE AND POLITICAL PESSIMISM.

MR. GOSCHEN on Oct. 22 delivered the inaugural address at the commencement of the Session of the Midland Institute at Birmingham. His subject was International Prejudices. He said relations of natitions to one another could not be understood or appreciated unless there was some knowledge of the crises through which each had passed; consequently he advised a study of contemporary history. International prejudice was still a force which civilisation had been powerless to quell; and he advocated, with a view to its removal, an attempt by nations better to understand one another. He vindicated this country against the idea which seemed to prevail abroad that our Foreign policy was solely swayed by consideration for our own interests.

In supporting a vote of thanks to the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr. Chamberlain said the most irreconcilable critics of our Government and our national institutions were to be found among ourselves. Those pessimistic critics talked of sounding a note of alarm; but, unfortunately, their exaggerations were heard and believed abroad. He, however, considered that character was more than education; and so long as the English people maintained the qualities of the Anglo-Saxon race, he could not sympathise with those who were always predicting evil.

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MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—NOVEMBER 5.

Macnam, Surg-Major, Ms, A M S, on leave, from Belgaum.
Pritchard, Capt, Ms, 22nd M I, on furlough, from Rangoon.
Paynes, Surg-Lt, Ms, A M S, on furlough, from Secunderabad.
Russell, Surg-Major, Ms, A M S, enroute to England, from Wellington.
Vowell, Major, Ms, Dist Staff, on leave, from Belgaum.
Langley, Mills, Surg-Capt, Ms, A M S, on leave, from Belgaum.
Loch, Lt, 3rd Bo, L I, to join, from Quetta.

NOVEMBER 6.

Anderson, Capt, Ms, J A G, from leave, from England.
Routh, Lt-Col, Ms, Army Staff, from leave, from England.
Rideout, Capt, Ms, Comt, from furlough, from England.
Westmacott, Lt, Ms, Welsh Regt, on leave, from Secunderabad.
Quentin, Major, Bo, 4th Rifles, from furlough, from England.
Willi, Surg-Major, Bo, I M S, from leave, from England.
Cooke, Brig-Genl, Bo, Dist Staff, from leave, from England.
Johnson, Bt, Major, Bo, Staff, from leave, from England.
McNaught, Surg-Major, Bo, A M S, on duty, from Deolali.
Kebie, Surg-Capt, Bengal, A M S, on leave, from Calcutta.
Standbridge, Lt-Col, Bengal, R A, from leave, from England.
Woodyatt, Capt, Bengal, D A A G, for M, from leave, from Enhland.
Gibbon, Cadt, Bengal, R E, from leave, from England.
Blood, K C B, Brig-Genl, Staff, from leave, from England.
Brown, Lt, Bengal, 2nd Essex Regt, from leave, from England.
Russell, Lt-Genl, Bengal, Staff, to take up command, from England.
Copeley, Major, Bengal, Staff, on duty, from England.
McLaren, Capt, Bengal, Staff, on duty, from England.
Renton, Capt, XVIII Bengal I, from leave, from England.
Patten, Lt, Punjab, A and S, High, from leave, from Enaland.
Harvey, 2nd-Lt, Punjab, 2nd A and S, High, on transfer, from Glasgow.
Moberly, Lt-Col, Punjab, Hampshire Regt, from leave from England.
Symons, Brig-Genl, Comdg Shirhind Dist, from leave, from England.
Mackenzie, Lt, Punjab, 13th B Lancers, from leave, from England.
Wright, Capt, Punjab, 11th Lancers, from furlough, from England.

NOVEMBER 7.

Barry, Vety, Lt, Bo, A V D, on transfer, from England.
Hawks, Lt, Ms, Comt, from leave, from England.

DEPARTURES.—NOVEMBER 5.

Macnam, Surg-Major, Ms, A M S, from leave, to Belgaum.

NOVEMBER 6.

Brown, Capt, 8th Bo I, on leave, to Matheran.
Kellie, Lt-Col, Bo, 23rd B Regt, on leave, to Nussorabad.
Brown, Lt, Bengal, 2nd Essex Regt, to join, to Lucknow.
Ommaney, Lt-Col, Punjab, The Buffs, on leave, to Peshawar.
Gibbon, Capt, Bengal, R E, from leave, to Jhansi.

NOVEMBER 7.

Moberly, Lt-Col, Punjab, Hampshire, on leave, to Multan.
Mackenzie, Lt, Punjab, 13th B Lancers, on leave, to Peshawar.
Patten, Lt, Punjab, A and S, High, to rejoin, to Nowshera.
Harvey, 2nd-Lt, Punjab, A and S, High, to rejoin, to Nowshera.
Cooke, Brig-Genl, Bo, Dist Staff, to rejoin, to Karachi.
Field, Capt, Bo, A J A G, to rejoin, to Quetta.
Vowell, Major, Ms, Dist Staff, on leave, to England.
Anderson, Capt, Ms, J A G, from leave, to Secunderabad.
Routh, Lt-Col, Ms, Army Staff, from leave, to Mandalay.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR G. W. ROUGHTON, COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 9th November, 1896.

1. Orderly Officer for the week, Lieut. Acworth; next for duty, Lieut. Barron.

No. 1 Company.

2. Orderly Sergeant for the week, Sergt. Wilson; next for duty, Sergt. Pinder.
3. There will be 25-pr. R. M. L. Gun and Gun Laying drill at the Fort Head-quarters on Thursday next, at 8-45 p.m.

No. 2 Company.

4. Orderly Sergt. for the week, Sergt. J. J. Marsland; next for duty, Sergt. Zurhorst.
5. There will be 25-pr. R. M. L. Gun and Gun Laying drill at the Byculla Head-quarters on Thursday next, at 8-30 p.m.
6. The Corps will parade on Saturday next the 14th instant at the Town Hall at 4-45 p.m. for Company drill.

Dress:—Drill order without putties.

Recruits who have not yet received uniforms will parade in plain clothes. Arms will be issued at 4-30 p.m. from the Fort Head-quarters. Members of No. 2 Company who intimate to Head-quarters during the week their intention of attending the parade can get their proper arms. Arms of No. 1 Company are being issued daily from 10 to 1.

7. The following member having joined is taken on the strength of the Corps from the 31st instant and posted to No. 2 Sub-division No. 1 Company.—No. 517 Gr. F. J. Hought.
8. Leave of absence for 6 months from the 3rd instant has been granted to Gr, A. W. Wise.

By Order,
A. J. PEILE, Lieut., R. A.,
Adjutant, B. V. A.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY COLONEL R. S. BROWN, V.D., COMMANDING B. V. R.

Bombay, 9th November, 1896.

1. The Drills, &c., for the week will be as follows:—
(1) Combined Company Drill and Recruits Drill.—To-day (Monday) the 9th instant at 5-15 p.m. on the ground in rear of the Gouldas Tejpal Hospital, opposite Head-quarters.
(2) Byculla School.—At 4-30 p.m. to-day (Monday) the 9th instant and Thursday 12th instant.
(3) Cathedral High School.—At 3-30 p.m. on Tuesday the 10th instant and Thursday the 12th instant.
(4) Byculla Scottish School.—At 3-30 p.m. on Friday the 13th instant.
(5) John Connon School.—At 3-30 p.m. on Wednesday the 11th instant.
(6) St. Mary's College.—At 4-15 p.m. on Tuesday the 10th instant and at 7-15 a.m. on Thursday the 12th instant.
(7) St. Peter's School, Mazagon.—At 4 p.m. on Tuesday the 10th instant and Friday the 13th instant.
(8) Indo British Institution.—At 4-30 p.m. on Wednesday the 11th instant.

BATTALION PARADE.

(9) Gymkhana end of the parade ground.—At 5 p.m. on Saturday the 14th instant for Commanding Officers parade.
2. Government Resolutions No. 4794, dated 28th October 1896 and No. 4833, dated 31st October 1896 are published for information:—

Bombay Volunteer Rifles.

Capt. J. P. Carnforth to be Quarter-master; Surgn.-Capt Thomas David Cellis Barry, Indian Medical Service, to be Captain vice English, transferred to be supernumerary list.

3. The following member having rejoined is taken on the strength of the Corps from this date and posted to "D" Company.—No. 3351 Vol. A. W. Cleur.
4. The following member having joined is taken on the strength of the Corps from this date and posted to "C" Company.—No. 4007 Vol. C. Richardson.
5. Leave of absence has been granted to Vol. M. C. Johnson, "D" Company from 9th November 1896 to 8th January 1897.

By Order.
C. MOSS, Captain,
Adjutant, B. V. R.

PROVINCIAL GAZETTE.

(*Calcutta Gazette*, 4th November 1896).

MR W A Bonnaud, Barrister-at-law, is appointed to act as Presidency Magte, Calcutta, during the absence on deputation of the Hon Nawab Syad Ameer Hossein, C I E, or until further orders.

MR W Mande, Magte and Collr, on furlough, is appointed to act, until further orders, in the second grade of Magte and Collr, and as Magte and Collr of Pabna.

MR J H Lea is appointed to act, until further orders, as Magte and Collr of Malda, on being relieved of his present appointment as Offg Magte and Collr of Pabna by MR W Mande.

MR F S Hamilton, Jt-Magte and Depy Collr, is appointed to act, until further order, in the second grade of Magtes and Collrs, and as Magte and Collr of Jessore, on being relieved of his present appointment as Officiating Dist and Sessions Judge of Midnapore by MR H R H Cox.

MR W N Delevingne, Asst Magte and Collr, is appointed to act, until further orders, in the first grade of Jt-Magtes and Depy Collrs, and is posted to the head-quarters station of the district of Backergunge, on being relieved of his present appointment as Offg Magte and Collr of Jessore.

MR H Wheeler is appointed to act, until further orders, in the first grade of Jt-Magites and Depy Collers, and is posted to the head-quarters station of the district of Darbhanga, on being relieved of his present appointment as Offg Magite and Collr of Malda by MR J H Lea.

MR F R Roe, Asst Magite and Collr on leave, is appointed to act, until further orders, in the first grade of Jt-Magites and Deputy Colrs, with effect from the date on which he was relieved of his appointment as Offg Magte and Collr of Faridpur. MR Roe is posted to the head-quarters station of the district of Muzaffarpur.

MR C P Crouch, District Supet of Police on furlough, is posted to Noakhli.

Babu Das Bihari Biswas Asst Supet of Police is posted to the 24-Parganas district, on being relieved of his present appointment as Offg Dist Supt of Police, Noakhali.

MR C S Murray, C I E, Dist Supet of Police, on furlough, is posted to Bankura.

MR A R G Hampton, Offg Dist Supt of Police, Bankura, is appointed to act, until further orders, as Dist Supt of Police, Faridpur, on being relieved of his present appointment.

MR J Cowie, Dist Supt of Police, Faridpur, is transferred to Jessore.

MR A E O'Sullivan, Probationary Asst Supent of Police, Bhagalpur, is transferred to Dinajpur.

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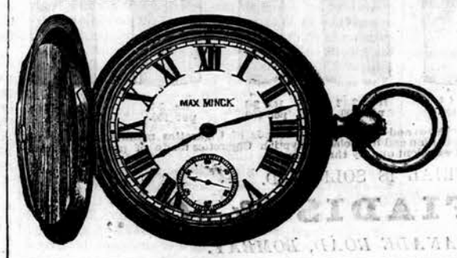

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THE PATENT OFFICE, TRADE MARKS BRANCH, 25, Southampton Buildings, London, W.C., 27th November, 1894.

SIR,—Adverting to your letter of the 22nd instant, enclosing an Advertisement (apparently taken from some Indian newspaper) relating to "Dr. Bright's Phosphodyne," I am directed to inform you that the Comptroller does not find that the combination of devices (Locomotive, Ship, Royal Arms, &c.), with those words (and others), appearing in the Advertisement, has been registered at this office in the Class (Class 3) to which Medicines for human use belong; and the word "Phosphodyne" has not been so Registered EXCEPT IN YOUR NAME. The official number of your registration of the label with Hercules and the Lion and the words "Dr. Lalor's Phosphodyne or Vital Elixir" is 5317, and its date is 3rd May, 1876; your registration of the word "Phosphodyne" by itself, as an "OLD" Trade Mark, is numbered 18527, and is of date 26th October, 1877.

The Comptroller will be happy to afford you any further assistance in his power in connection with the matter.

I am, Sir, your obedient Servant,
(Signed) W. J. F. TOMLINSON.

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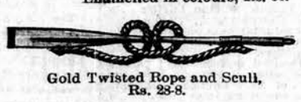
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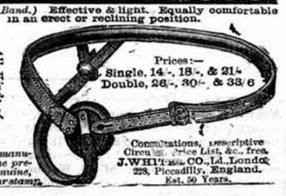

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